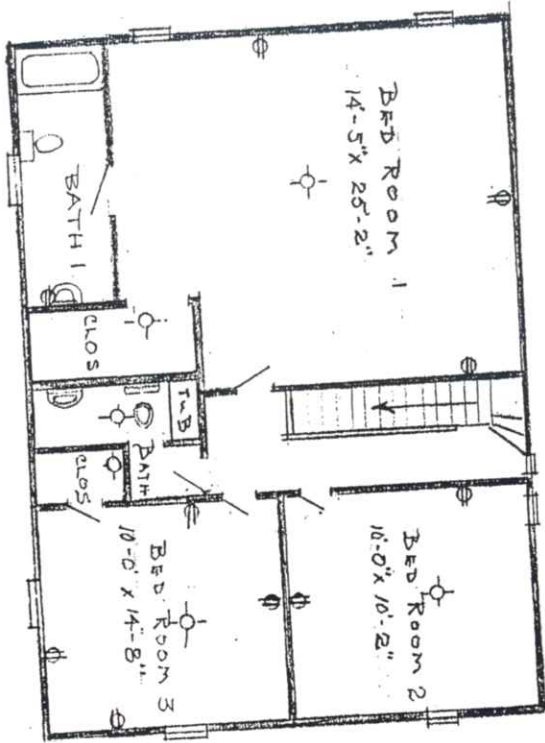


Bsm+ 1056
1st Flr 1043
2nd Flr 775

Total 2874 Sq Ft

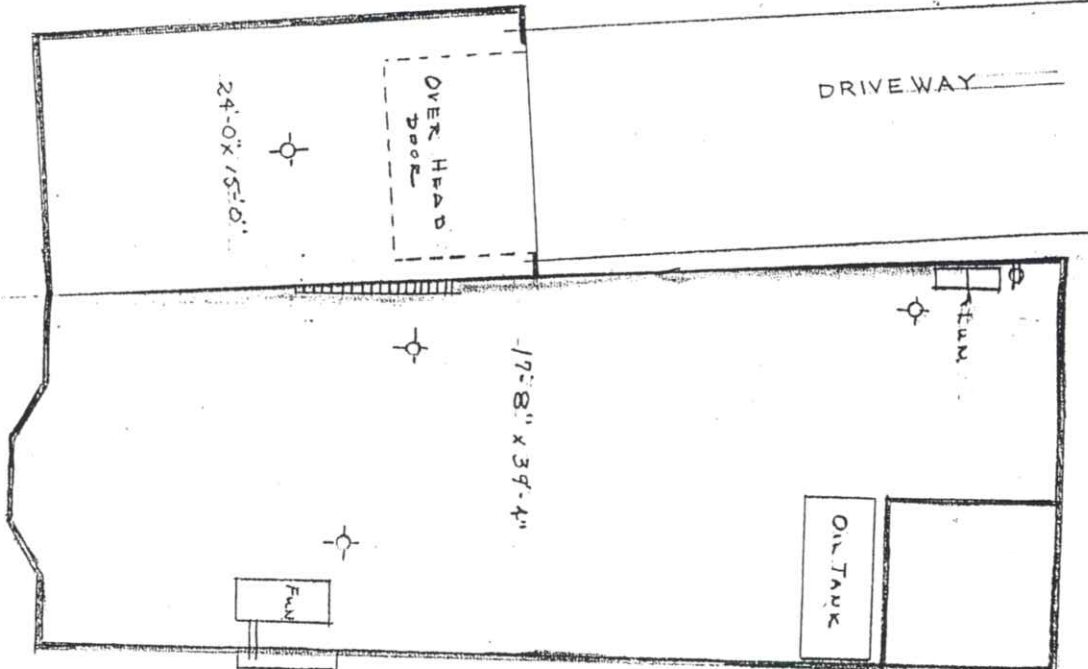
FIRST FLR	SECOND FLR	BASEMENT
Kitchen 198	Bedroom 1 287	Bsm+ 696
Dining R 217	Bedroom 2 101	Garage 360
Living R 282	Bedroom 3 147	
Bedroom 227	Bath 1 49	
Bath 55	Bath 49	
closet 31	Hall 26	
Hall 36	CL 116	



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

NO SCALE

BUILDING NO 631



BASEMENT PLAN

N.E.

OFFICE OF THE POST ENGINEER
VANCOUVER BARRACKS WN

Figure 631-14 [1952] plans, sheet

WEST BARRACKS PHYSICAL INVENTORY REPORT

BUILDING INVENTORY

BUILDING NUMBER: **Buildings 635, 641, 642, 643, 644, 664, 665**
Garages 602, 673, 676

NAME: Non-Commissioned Officers' Duplexes

PLAN TYPE: Two story brick duplexes, rectangular structures with extending sunrooms. Type A has gable roof and Type B has hip roof

PREVIOUS BUILDING NUMBERS: 635 was 408 type B
 641 was 401 type B
 642 was 402 type A
 643 was 403 type B
 644 was 404 type A
 664 was 405 type A
 665 was 407 type B

QUARTERMASTER PLAN NUMBER: QMC Form 117 lists the Plan numbers as 625-3571 for Type A with gable roof and 625-3572 for Type B with hip roof

BUILDING CHRONOLOGY:

1939	Seven duplexes completed . Type A costs \$19,409.38 and Type B costs \$19,073.08 Duplexes were equipped with coal-fired hot water heat, electric domestic hot water, 4-burner electric stoves, 5.4 cubic foot refrigerators. High-quality construction featured brick exterior, slate roofs, hardwood floors, tile baths.
1939	Building 635 Penfield 20-gallon gas hot water heaters installed
1940	Building 642 painting
1952	Buildings 664 and 643 moved because of Interstate-5 construction. New foundations are built for these buildings with full basements.

1982 Building numbers 602, 676, 673, multi-car garages built for duplexes.

SIGNIFICANT FEATURES

EXTERIOR ELEMENTS SENSITIVE TO ALTERATION

- Rectangular form
- Bilateral symmetry
- Hipped and gable roofs
- Brick chimneys
- Brick construction
- Multi-light windows with brick lintels
- Boxed cornices; architrave molding
- Fanlights
- Column pilasters and entablatures on vestibules
- Slate roofs

EXTERIOR ELEMENTS LESS SENSITIVE TO ALTERATION

none

INTERIOR ELEMENTS SENSITIVE TO ALTERATION

- Window and door trim where original
- Lighting fixtures in period
- Hardwood floors
- Fireplace

-Stairwell woodwork elements

-Doors, molding

INTERIOR ELEMENTS LESS SENSITIVE TO ALTERATION

-Replacement kitchen fixtures

-Replacement bathroom fixtures

OVERALL INTEGRITY

The NCO duplexes retain remarkable integrity on the exterior and the interior. Kitchens and bathrooms have had some replacement of fixtures, cabinets, and surfaces, but little else has been changed.

DATE OF SITE VISIT 6/7/02

SOURCES

Erigero, Patricia C., "Draft Historic Overview and Evaluation of Significant Resources of Vancouver Barracks, Fort Vancouver, Providence Academy, Kaiser Shipyards." Seattle: National Park Service, 1992.

Erigero, Patricia C., and Terri A. Taylor. Cultural Landscape Report: Fort Vancouver National Historic Site 2 vols. Seattle: National Park Service, 1992.

Gressinger, Walter, Architects. *Maintenance and Repair Manual for Historic Structures, Vancouver Barracks, Washington*. Seattle: Seattle District, US Army Corps of Engineers, n.d.

National Archives, Record Group 77, Entry 391, "Construction Completion Reports, Vancouver Barracks Washington."

National Archives, Record Group 92, Entry 217074, Box 4944; "List of All Post Buildings at Vancouver Barracks built on or before January 15, 1909."

Quartermaster General Form 173A series, on file, Post Engineering Office, Vancouver Barracks, Washington.

Quartermaster General Form 117 series, on file, Post Engineering Office, Vancouver Barracks, Washington.

Quartermaster General Form 515/111 series, on file, Post Engineering Office, Vancouver Barracks, Washington.

Van Arsdol, Ted. *Northwest Bastion: The US Army Barracks at Vancouver. 1849 -1916* Vancouver: Heritage Trust, 1991.

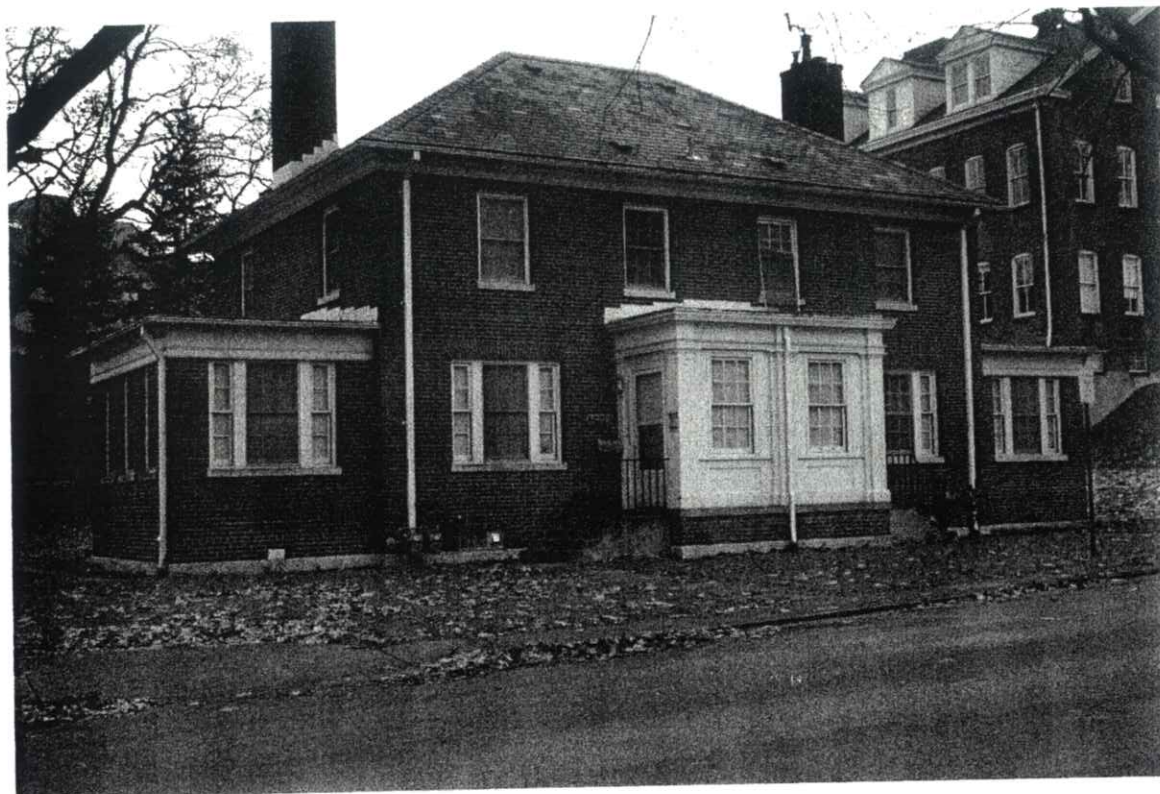


Figure 640-1 Building 635, faces
east

Figure 640-2 Building 641, faces
north





Figure 640-3 Building 642, faces
north

Figure 640-4 Building 643, faces
south



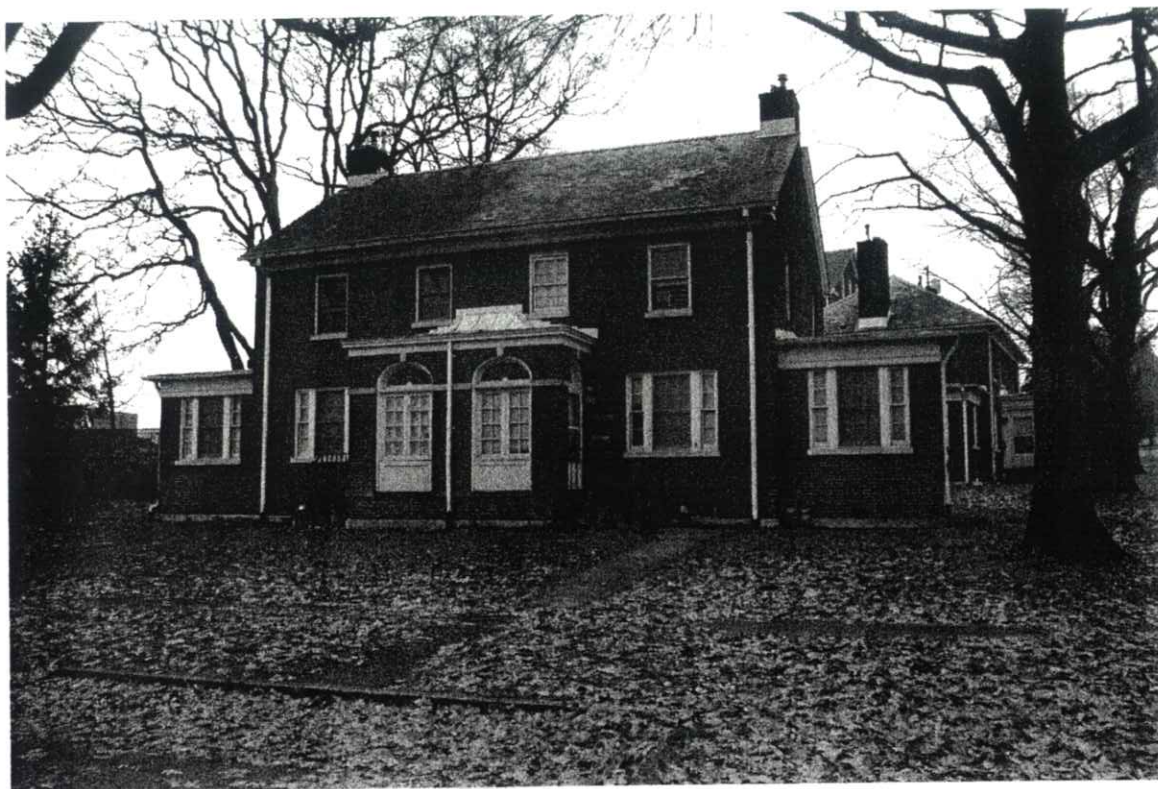


Figure 640-5 Building 644, faces
east

Figure 640-6 Building 664, faces
south





Figure 640-7 Building 665, faces north

Figure 640-8 Detail, entry fanlight, building 642



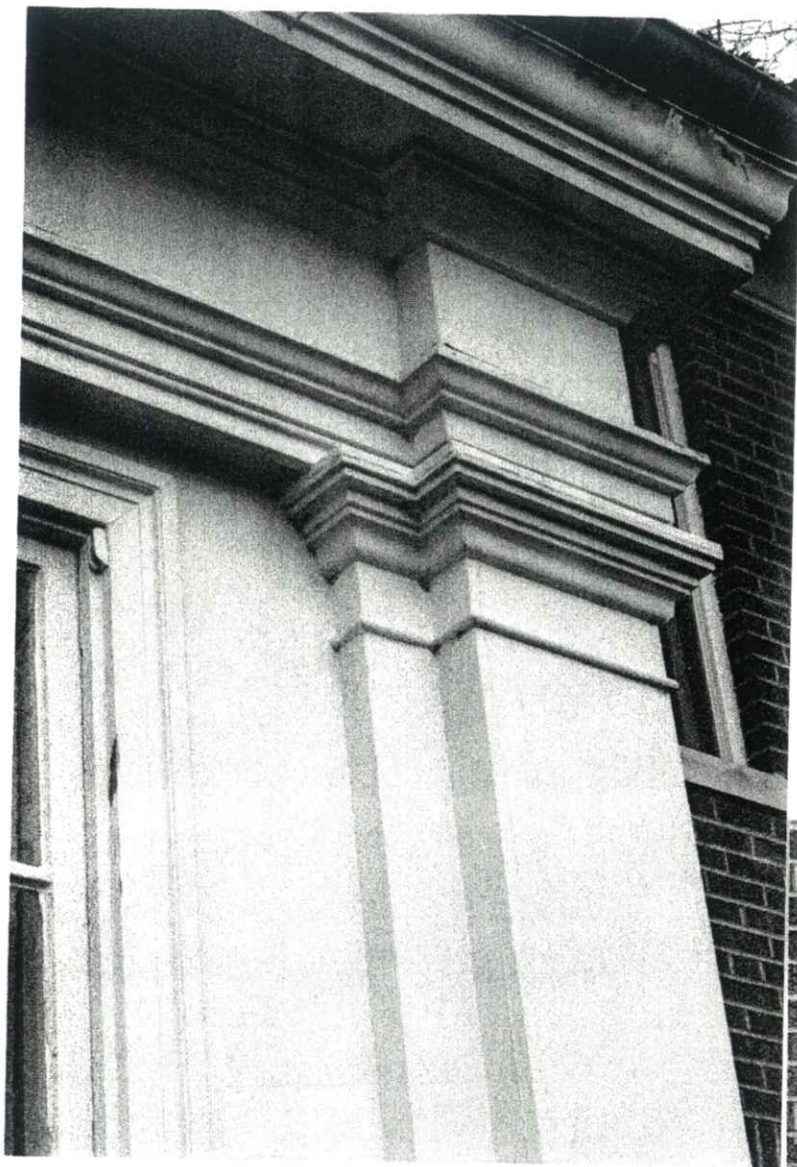


Figure 640-9 Detail, entry
millwork, building
642



Figure 640-10 Detail, masonry at
first-floor window,
building 665

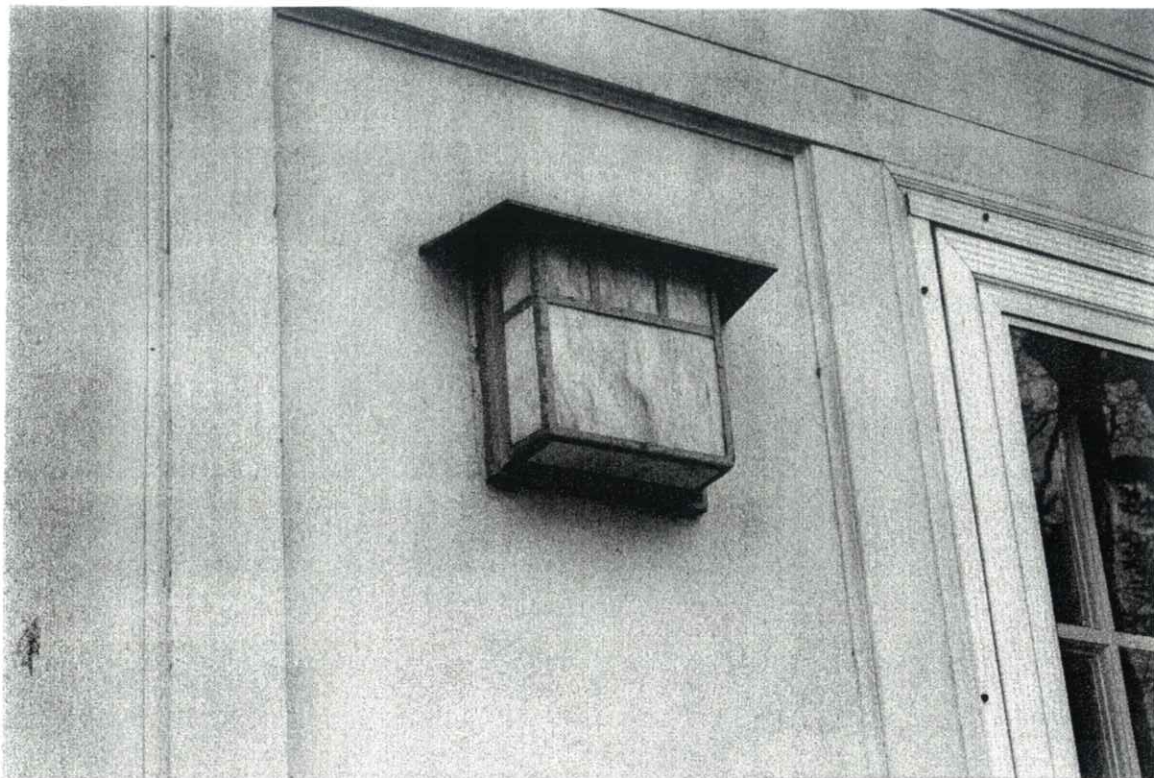


Figure 640-11 Detail, exterior light,
building 635

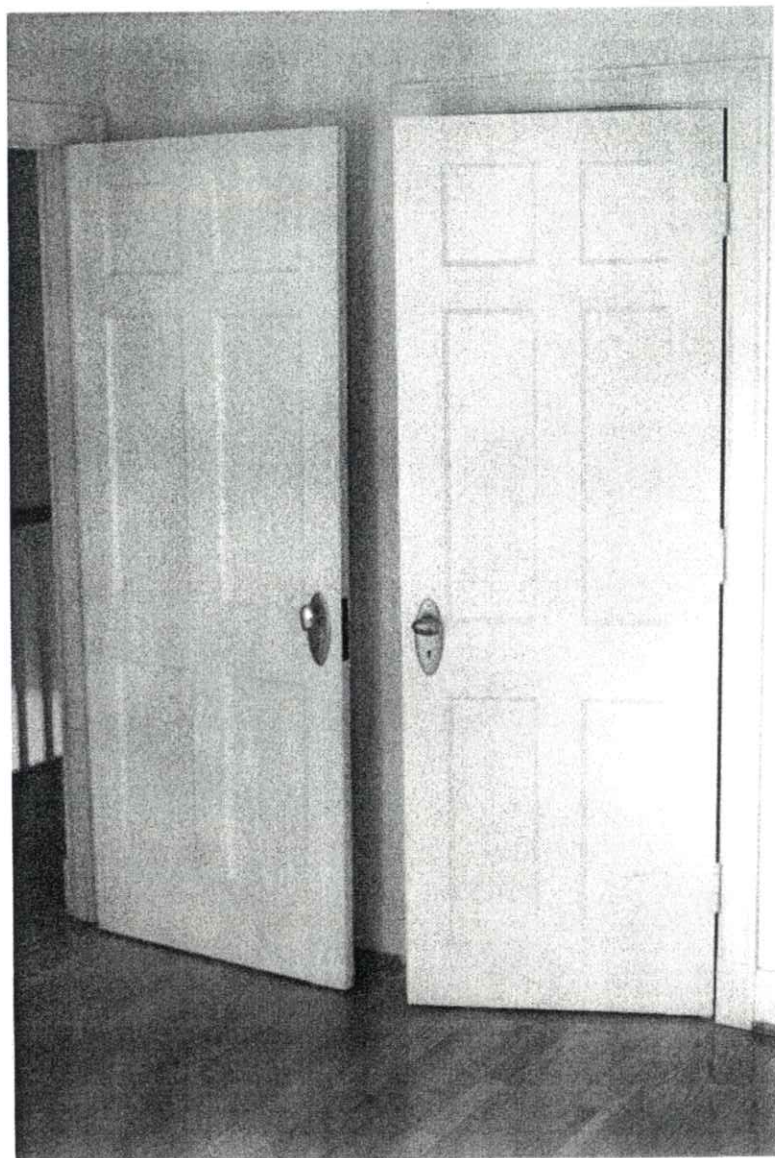


Figure 640-12 Interior 6-panel
doors, building 664

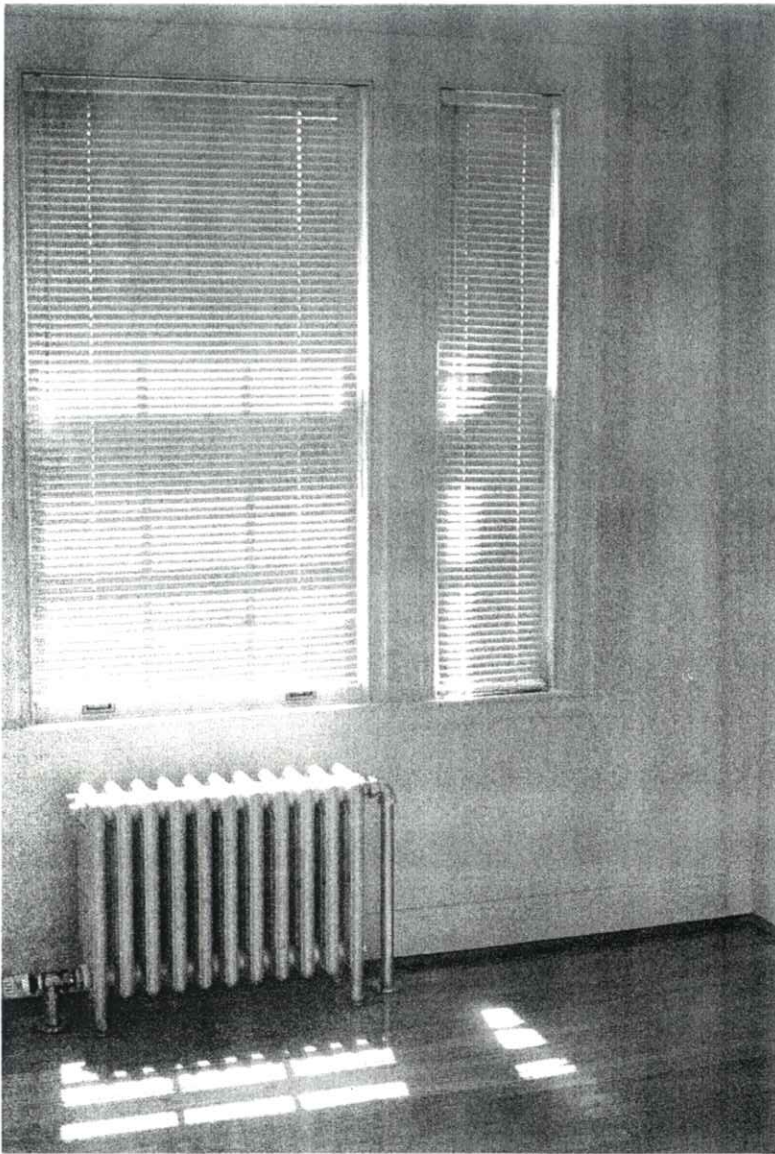


Figure 640-13 Interior, radiator,
building 664

229

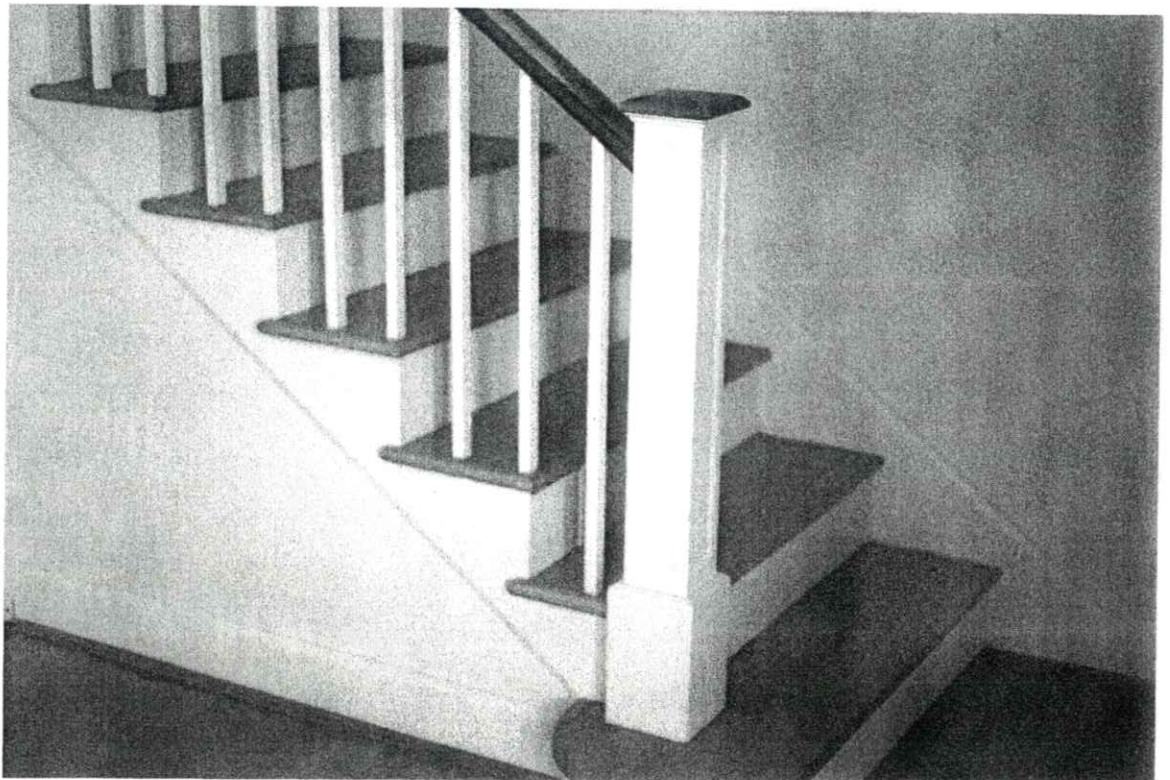


Figure 640-14 Interior, stairs,
building 664

Figure 640-15 Interior, French
doors, building 664

230

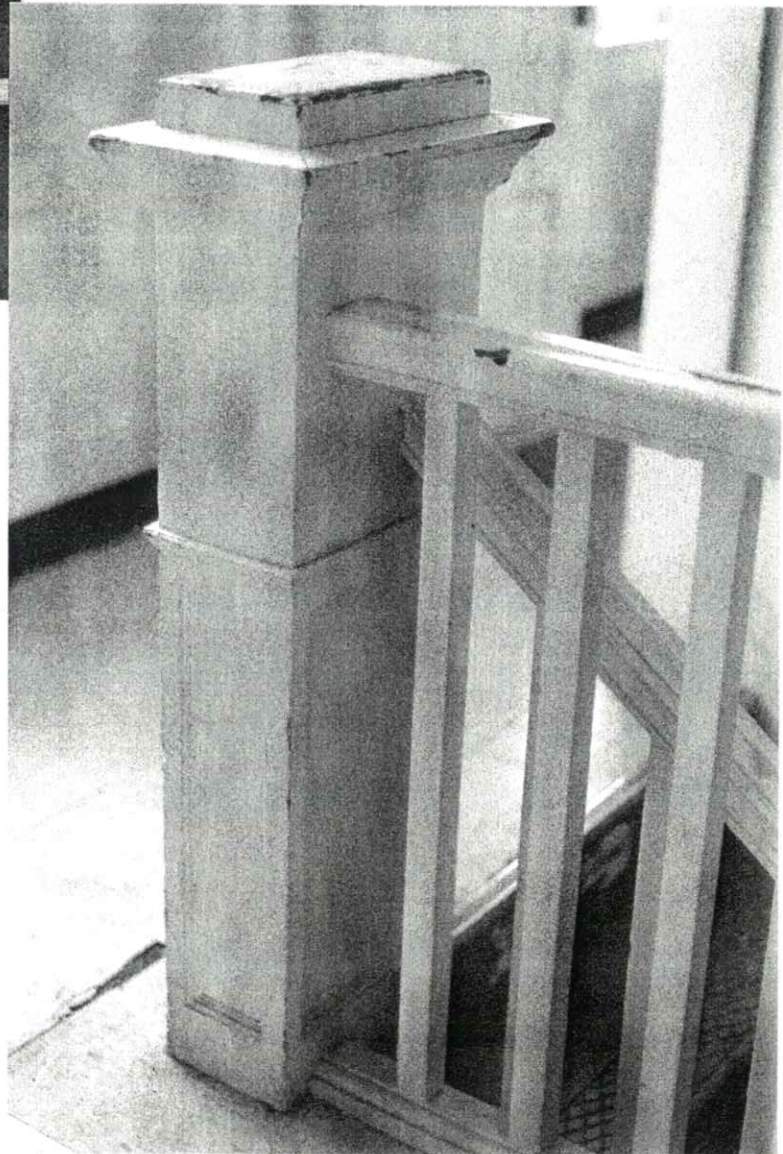
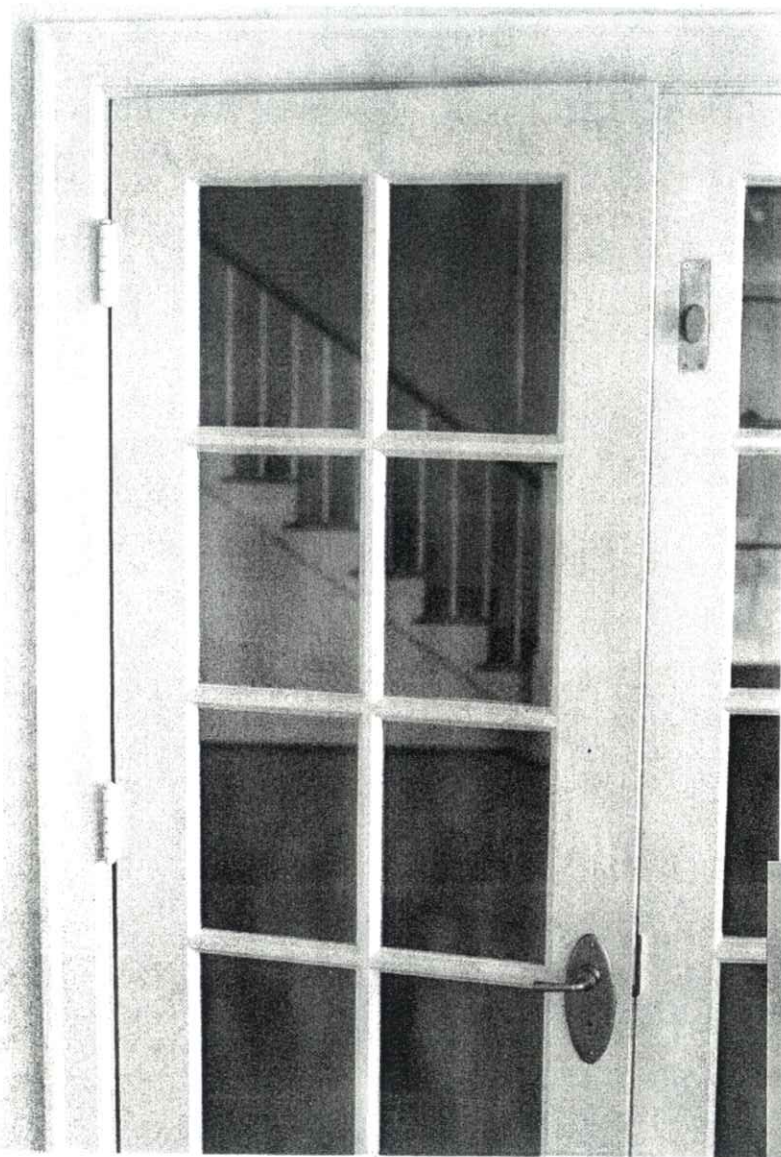


Figure 640-16 Interior, newel post,
building 664



Figure 640-17 Interior lockset,
building 664

Figure 640-18 Building 602,
Garage

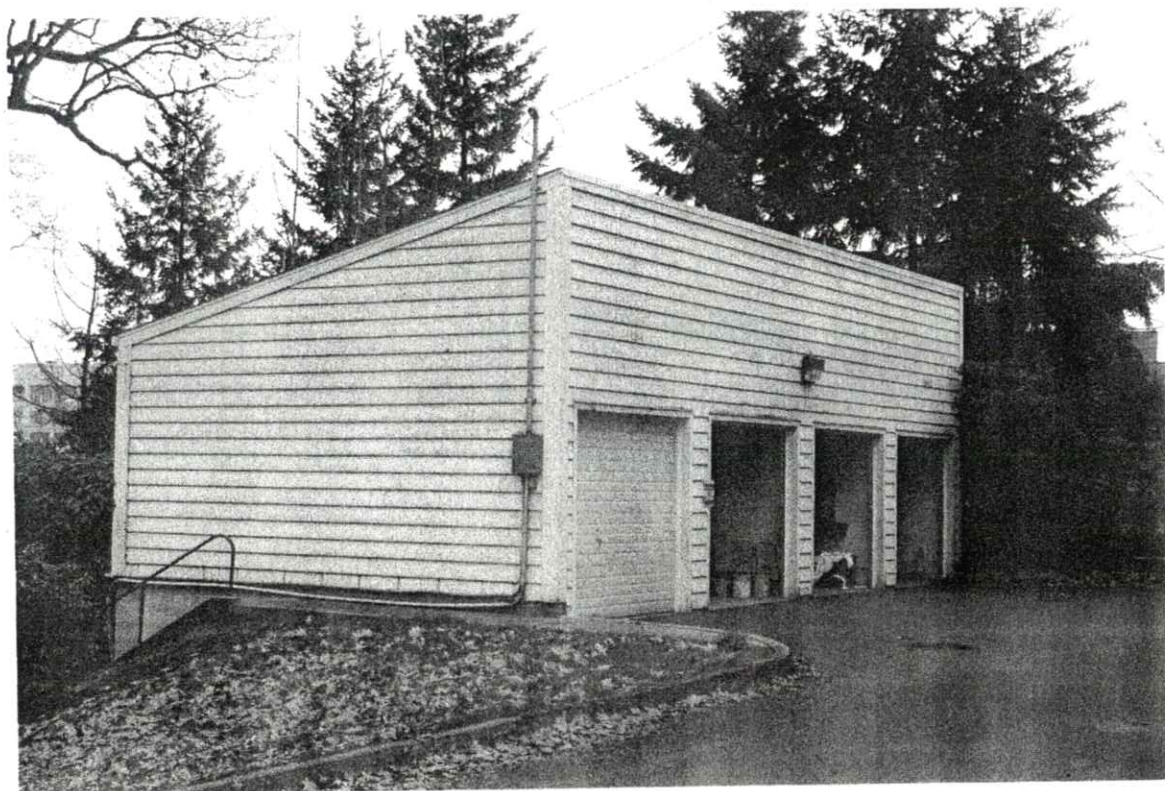
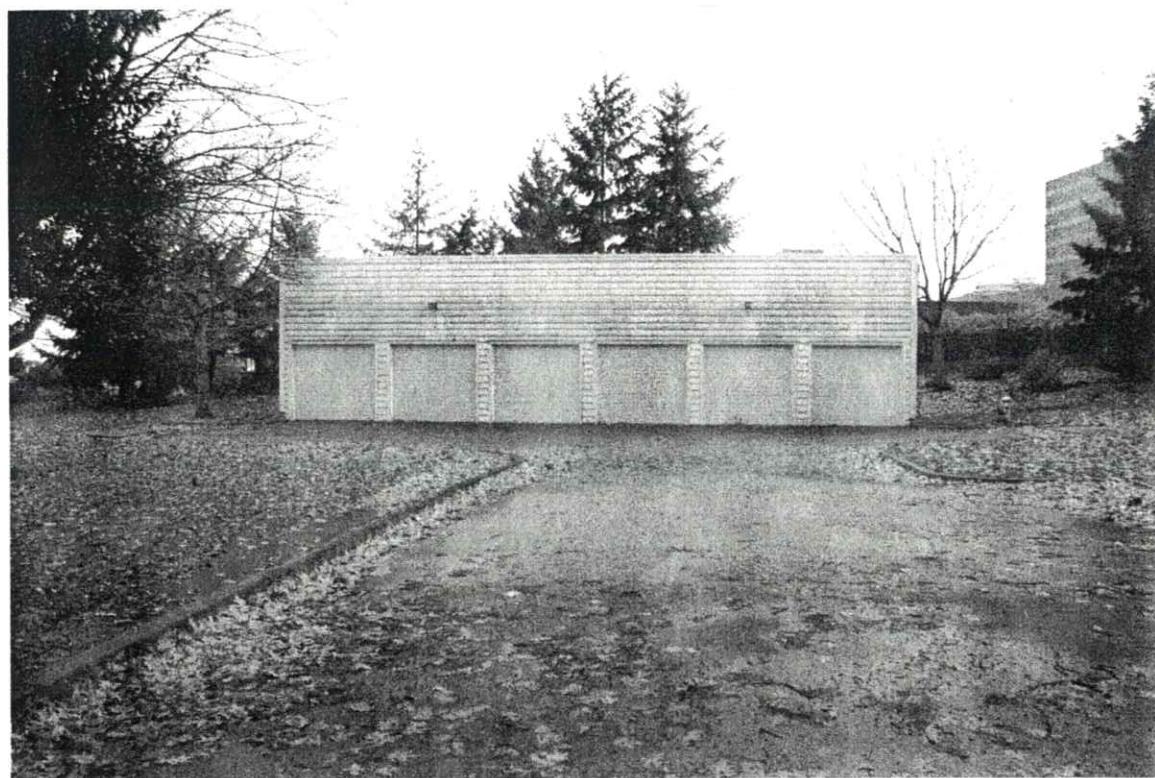




Figure 640-19 Building 673 Garage

Figure 640-20 Building 676 Garage



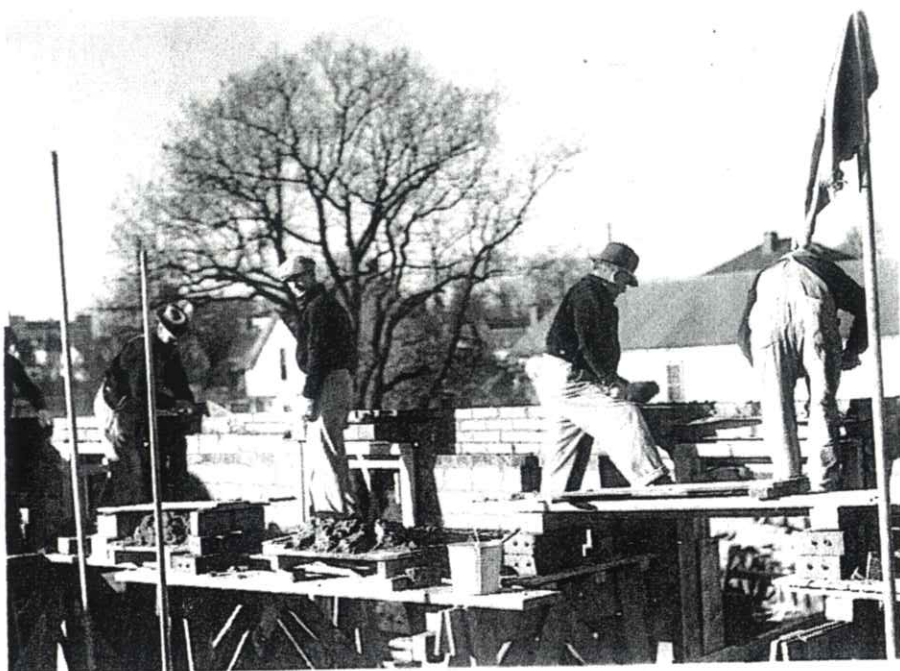


Figure 640-21 WPA masons at work, 1939

Figure 640-22 Perimeter walls for type A duplexes

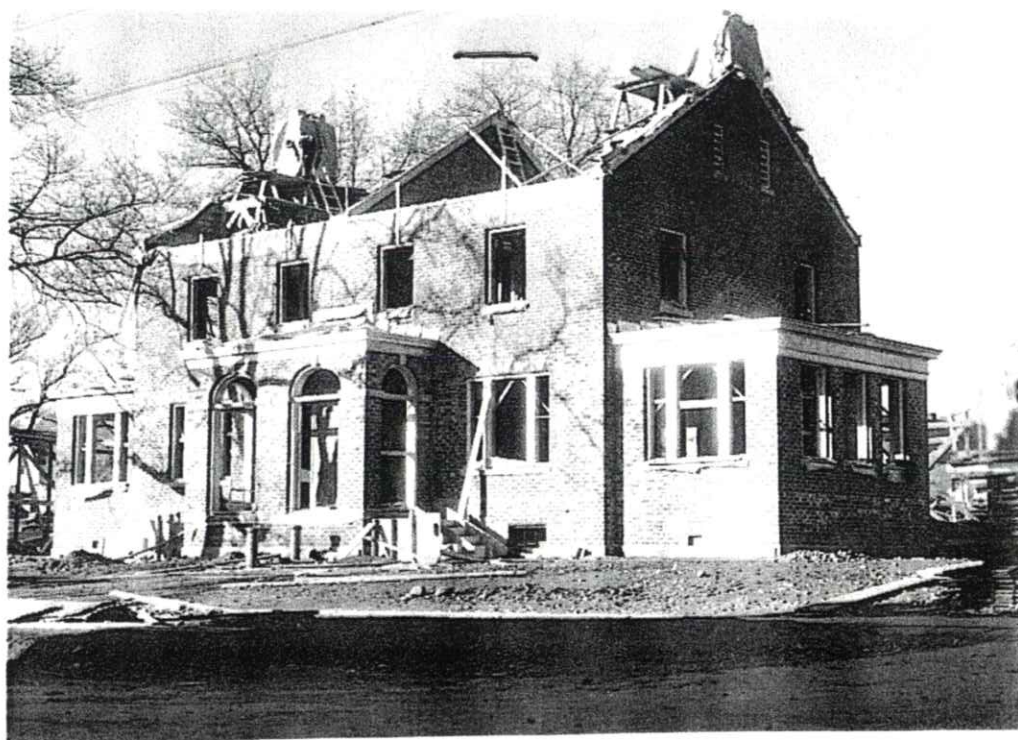




Figure 640-23 Back porch and basement entry

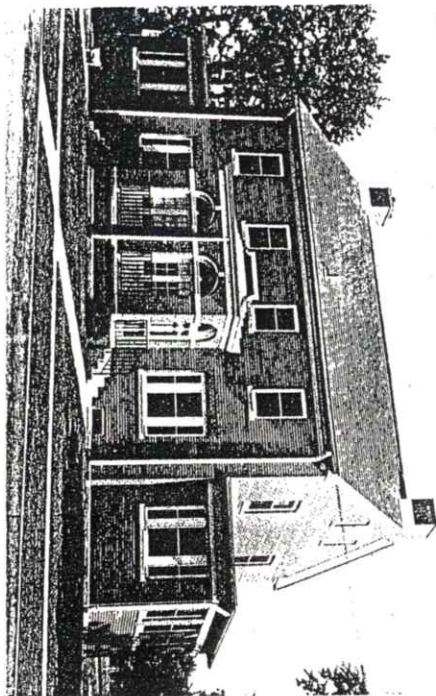
Figure 640-24 Forms for window openings



Place	VANCOUVER BARBERS, WASHINGTON.	(TYPE "A")	Capacity 2 families.
Designation of building	H. C. O. QUARTERS	Date completed	April, 1939.
Total cost, \$	19,409.38	Foundation	CONCRETE
Material: Walls	BRICK	Floors	OAK; Kitchen - Linoleum, Bath - Tile.
Roof	SLATE		
Total floor area above basement, square feet	1268	Basement	13'11" x 23'6"
Size: Main building	47' x 63'	Wings	
a 1 Ideal Red Flash Boiler, carries 10 sq 9		Height of first floor above ground	4'
(How heated)		How lighted	Electricity
b Type 1-1-5, hot water, Coal Burning		Water connections	Yes
(Type of heat)		Sewer connections	Yes
c Type D-40-33, "Potterton" Gas Heater, with 40-gal. capacity hot water tank.		Gas connections	Yes
COOKING RANGES INSTALLED		METERS INSTALLED	
(Give quantity and size)		(Give quantity and capacity)	
Coal		Gas	
Gas 3 4-burner, table top, Electric 2 3.4 cu. ft. West.		Electric	2 5-amp., 3-wire, 115-230 V., S.P.
Water		Water	#15-253-104
Oil		Ice	
team		Water	#15-253-660

ADDITIONS AND INSTALLATIONS

(Below enter chronologically all modifications, additions, introductions of water, sewer, lights, heating, etc.)



On Post Oct 19

[illegible]

Figure 640-25 QMO Form 117,
type A duplex

INSTRUCTIONS.—“a” State whether heated from central heating or by individual heating plants, stoves, furnaces, or fireplaces.
 “b” State whether steam, vapor, hot water, or hot air.
 “c” State whether gas, coal, oil, or central heating plant.

VAMPOOTER BARBACKS, WASHINGTON.

ignition of building	H. C. O. SMITHERS (1972 TB)	Capacity 2 facilities
al cost, \$15,073.08	Date completed April 1939.	

Detail: Walls **Brick**
 of Slab **Concrete**
 Foundation **Concrete**
 Floors **Gravel**
 OAF: Kitchen - **Limestone**

1st floor area above basement, square feet	1358
Main building	47' x 63'
Wings	
Basement	10'11" x 20'6"
Felt - File,	

Height of first floor above ground

Type 1-7-3, hot water, Series 10 BT 9
(Type of heat)

Ground Electricity
How lighted Yes
Water connections Yes

Type D 50 SS, hotstream gas heater, with 40-gal. capacity storage tank.	Yes
Sewer connections	Yes
Gas connections	Yes

KING RANGES INSTALLED (Give quantity and size)	REFRIGERATORS INSTALLED (Give quantity and size)	METERS INSTALLED (Give quantity and capacity)
<div> <div>788</div> <div></div> </div>	<div> <div>788</div> <div></div> </div>	<div> <div>788</div> <div></div> </div>

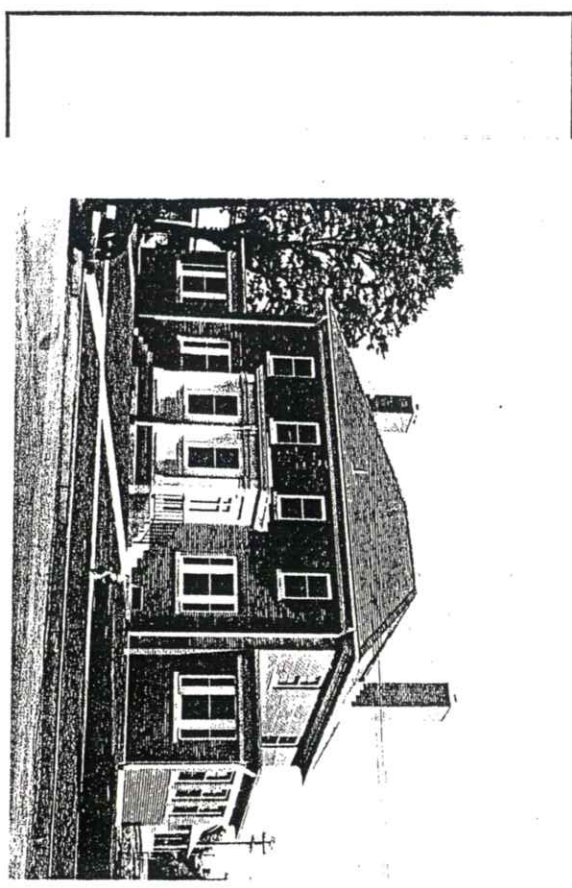
2 4-burner, cable top, gas Detroit Javel Ice	Electric 2 B.4 cu.ft. West. Ice	Electric 2 B.amp. 3-burner, 115-230 V., S.P.
--	------------------------------------	---

Steam # 12-753-410
Water # 15-753-415

ADDITIONS AND INSTALLATIONS

(Below enter chronologically all modifications, additions, introductions of water, sewer, lights, heating, etc.)

On Post 1963, OCS



Post Plan No. 625-3371 643
O.Q.M.C.: Plan No. 525-3372 Building No. 463 A & B (Type _____)

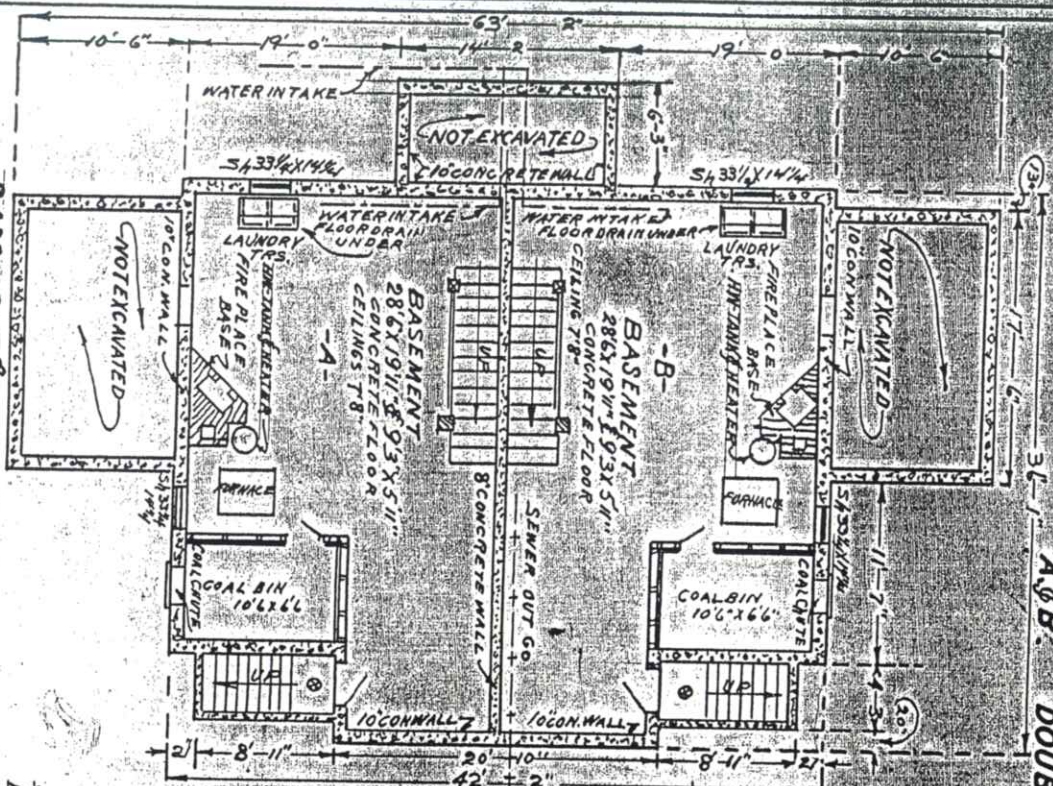
[illegible]

Figure 640-26 QMO Form 117,
type B duplex

INSTRUCTIONS.—“a” State whether heated from central heating or by individual heating plants, stoves, furnaces, or fireplaces.
 “b” State whether steam, vapor, hot water, or hot air.
 “c” State whether gas, coal, oil, or central heating plant.

HISTORICAL RECORD VANCOUVER BARRACKS, WASH. A & B DOUBLE N.C.O. QUARTERS BLDG. NO. 665

SHEET NO. 1 OF 2.
641-642-643-644-655-664-665



BASEMENT FOUNDATION PLAN.

SQUARE FOOTAGE BASEMENT FLOOR-A-
286.19 sq. ft. 511.9 sq. ft.

WINDOW OPENINGS 11.35 sq. ft. 2.0 sq. ft.
CEILING 78" 270.31 sq. ft.

DOOR 2.81 sq. ft.

EQUIPMENT

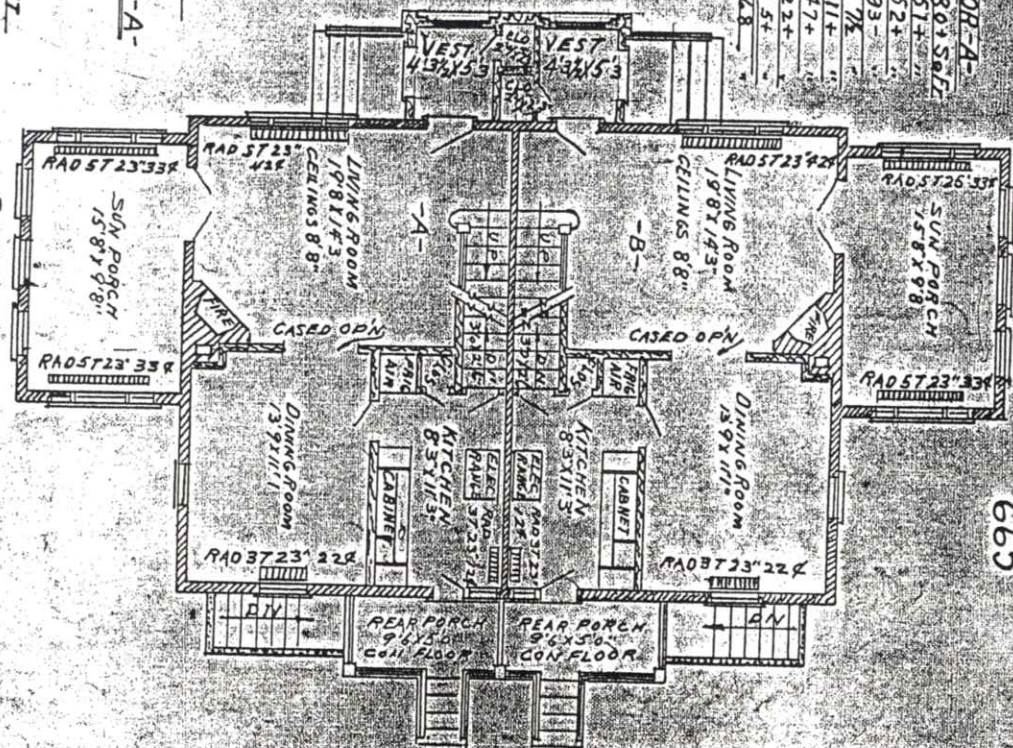
1-BUILT-IN COAL BIN 10.6 x 16.6
1-PARTIAL LAUNDRY TRAY
1-FURNACE - HEAT RED PLASH BOILER AMERICAN RADIATOR
1-GAS HOT WATER HEATER FOR SYSTEM HEATER CO. D. 40-45-106-1
APARTMENT-B-15 DUPLICATE OF APT-A

SQUARE FOOTAGE 1ST FLOOR-A-		
LIVING ROOM	19.8 x 14.3	286.1 sq. ft.
SUN PORCH	5.8 x 9.8	57.1 sq. ft.
DINING ROOM	13.9 x 11.7	162.7 sq. ft.
KITCHEN	8.3 x 11.3	93.8 sq. ft.
REAR PORCH	4.6 x 2.6	11.9 sq. ft.
VESTIBULE	9.6 x 5.0	47.9 sq. ft.
CLOSET	4.3 x 5.3	22.9 sq. ft.
TOTAL	24 x 23	76.8 sq. ft.

EQUIPMENT 1ST FLOOR-A-
1-ELECTRIC METER
1-GAS RANGE
1-ELECTRIC REFRIGERATOR
1-KITCHEN SINK AND BUILT-IN CABINET

SQUARE FOOTAGE APARTMENT-B-
IS SAME AS APARTMENT-A- 768 sq. ft.
TOTAL OF BOTH 1,534.5 sq. ft.
CEILING 8' 8" 1,331.2 sq. ft.

APARTMENT-B-15 DUPLICATE OF
APARTMENT-A IN ALL RESPECTS.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER
VANCOUVER BARRACKS, WASH.

Scale 3/4" = 1 ft. Date Oct 26th / 1938

Drawn By EMBARTLETT QMG

Submitted By C. J. Campbell

APPROVED FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL
CAPTAIN N. C. O. H.

APPROVED FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL
CAPTAIN N. C. O. H.

APPROVED FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL
CAPTAIN N. C. O. H.

Figure 640-28 Plans, 1938, sheet 1

SHEET NO. 1 OF 2
(403-404-406)



2703 + CUST.
COACHWHEEL 18X24"
DOOR 2'8X6'10"

1-GASHOT WATER HEATER HOT STREAM

Figure 640-29 Plans, 1938, sheet

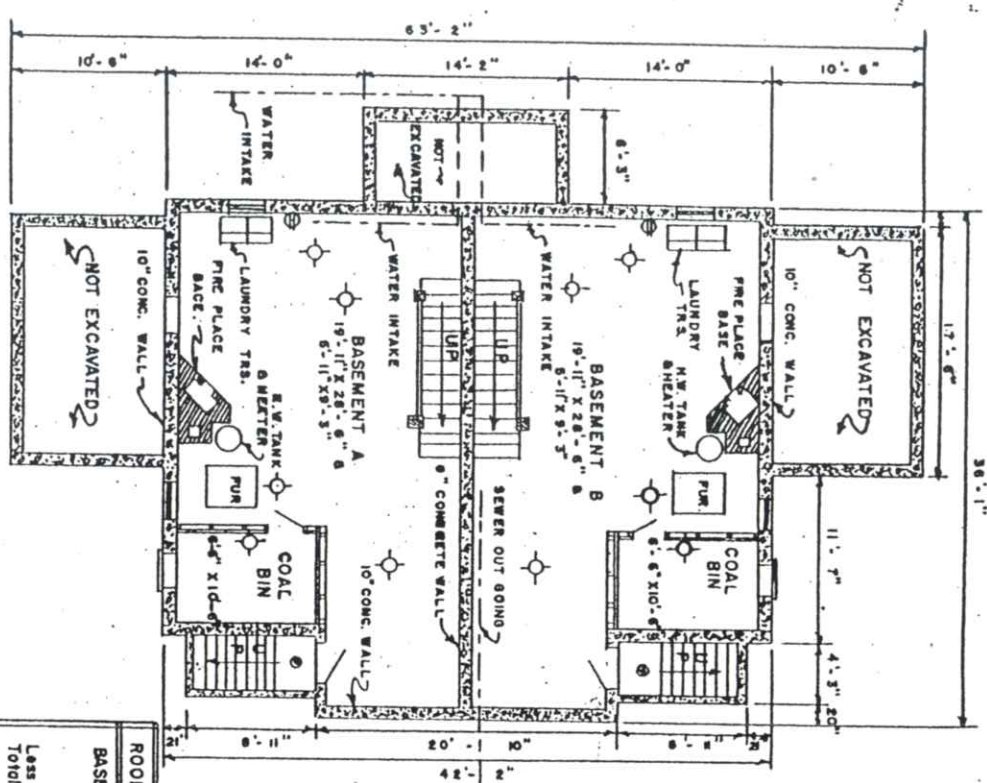
INTERVIEW AND DEBRIEFING

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO



FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL.

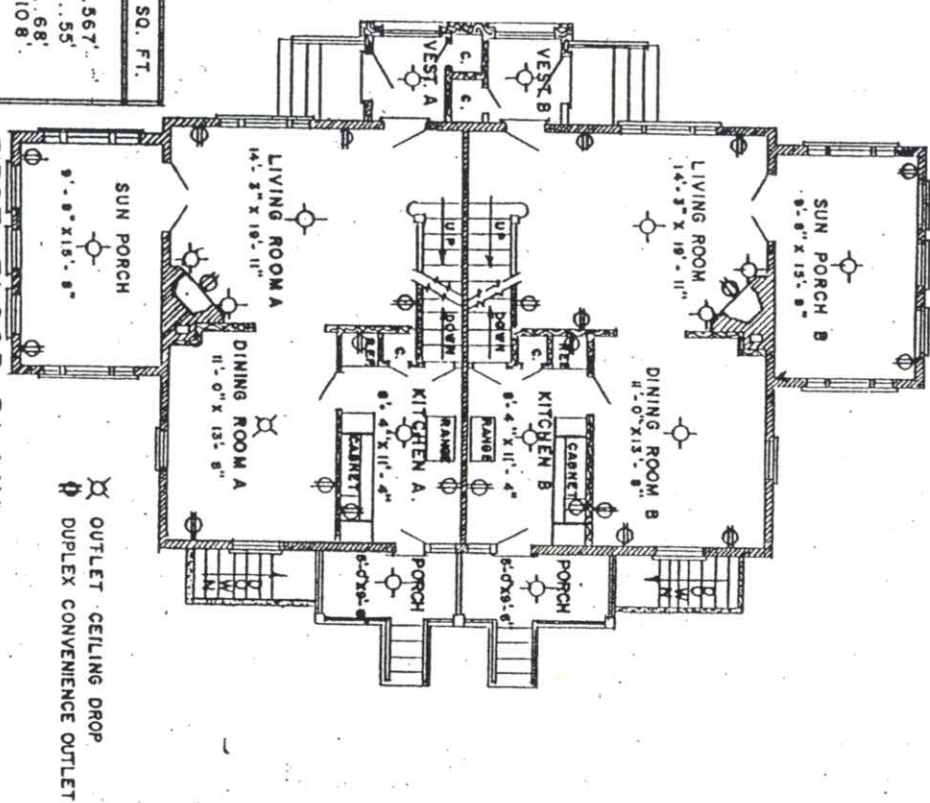
HISTORICAL RECORD VANCOUVER BARRACKS WASHINGTON BUILDING NO 641, 642, 643, 644, 664, 665



BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN
 Scale 3/32" = 1'-0"

Figure 640-30 Plans, no date, sheet 1

ROOMS	SIZES	SQ. FT.
BASEMENT A & B		
Less Cool Bin	19'-11" x 28'-6"	567
Total	6'-6" x 10'-6"	68
First Floor		
LIVING RM. A	14'-3" x 19'-11"	284
DINING RM. A	11'-0" x 13'-8"	150
KITCHEN A	8'-4" x 11'-4"	93
SUN PORCH A	9'-8" x 15'-8"	153
VESTIBULE A	4'-3" x 5'-5"	22
VEST. CLOSE A	2'-3" x 2'-4"	6
KITCHEN CLOSE A	2'-6" x 2'-6"	6
LIVING RM. B	14'-3" x 19'-11"	284
DINING RM. B	11'-0" x 13'-8"	150
KITCHEN B	8'-4" x 11'-4"	93
SUN PORCH B	9'-8" x 15'-8"	153
VESTIBULE B	4'-3" x 5'-5"	22
VEST. CLOSE B	2'-3" x 2'-4"	6
KITCHEN CLOSE B	2'-6" x 2'-6"	6
TOTAL		1426



FIRST FLOOR PLAN
 Scale 3/32" = 1'-0"

OFFICE OF THE POST ENGINEER
 VANCOUVER BARRACKS WN

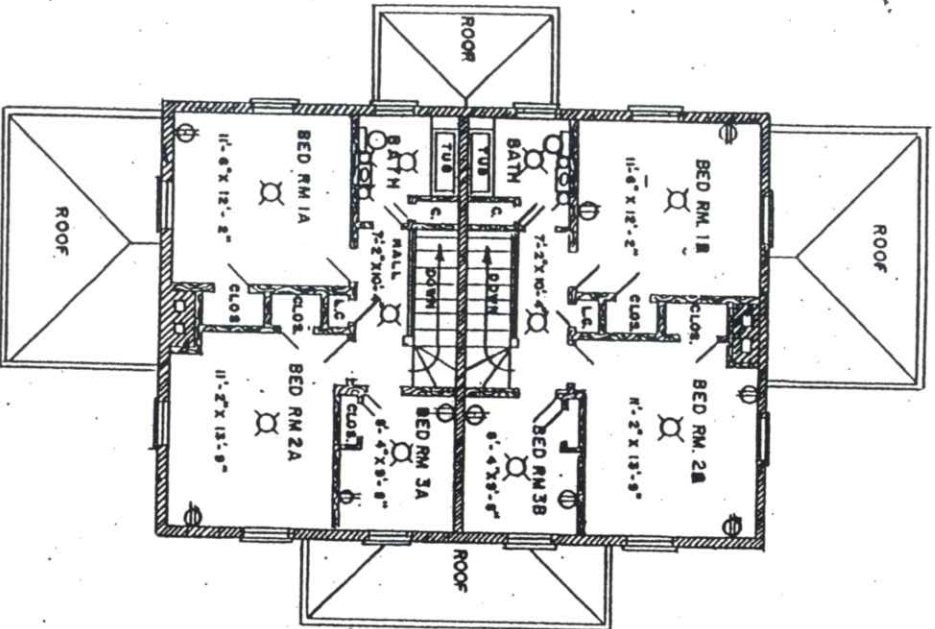
APPROVED:

DRAWN BY K.E. RERICK DATE

SUBMITTED BY OTTO MILLER ENGR. GEN.

HISTORICAL RECORD VANCOUVER BARRACKS WASHINGTON BUILDING NO. 635

SHEET 2 OF 2



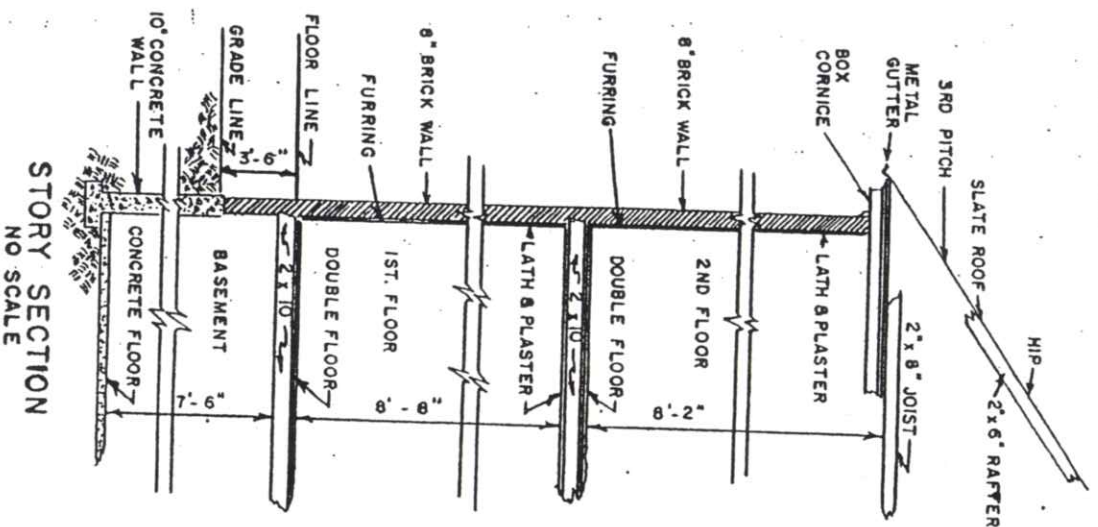
SECOND FLOOR PLAN
Scale 3/32" = 1'-0"

ROOMS	SIZES	SQ. FT.
ROOM 1A	11'-6" x 12'-2"	140'
CLOS.	2'-2" x 3'-4"	7'
BED RM. 2A	11'-2" x 13'-9"	153'
CLOS.	2'-2" x 3'-5"	7'
BED RM. 3A	11'-2" x 13'-8"	153'
CLOS.	1'-7" x 3'-10"	6'
BATH RM. A	7'-2" x 7'-6"	53'
HALL & STAIRS A	7'-2" x 10'-4"	75'
BED RM. 1B	11'-6" x 12'-2"	140'
CLOS.	2'-2" x 3'-4"	7'
BED RM. 2B	11'-2" x 13'-8"	153'
CLOS.	2'-2" x 3'-5"	7'
BED RM. 3B	11'-2" x 13'-8"	153'
LESS CLOS.	1'-7" x 3'-10"	6'
BATH RM. B	7'-2" x 7'-6"	53'
HALL & STAIRS B	7'-2" x 10'-4"	75'
Total		1048'

OUTLET CEILING DROP
DUPLX CONVENIENCE OUTLET

RADIATOR CAST IRON, free standing			
No.	Section	Tube	High
1	11	2	23"
2	4	3	23"
3	7	3	23"
4	11	3	23"
5	12	3	23"
6	17	3	23"
7	14	3	23"
8	14	3	23"
9	14	3	23"
10	14	3	23"
11	14	3	23"
12	14	3	23"
13	14	3	23"
14	14	3	23"
15	14	3	23"
16	14	3	23"
17	14	3	23"
18	14	3	23"
19	14	3	23"
20	14	3	23"

2 Eo.	Boiler No. 1
2 Eo.	Bowl Toilet
2 Eo.	Heater Water Gas 40 Gal.
2 Eo.	Lavatory 18" x 20"
2 Eo.	Sink Metal 19" x 21"
2 Eo.	Tub, Bath W/shower Heads
2 Eo.	Tub, Laundry 24" x 48" x 16"



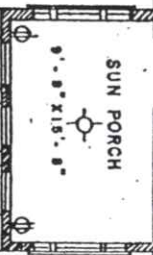
OFFICE OF THE POST ENGINEER
VANCOUVER BARRACKS WN.

APPROVED:

JOSEPH W JENKINS MAJOR C.E. POST ENGR.
DRAWN BY K.E. RERICK DATE
SUBMITTED BY OTTO MILLER ENGR. GEN.

Figure 640-31 Plans, no date, sheet
2

BUILDING NO 641 642 643 644 664 665



Scale 3/32" = 1'-0"

1

FIRST FLOOR PLAN
Scale 3/32" = 1'-0"

SUBMITTED BY OTTO MILLER ENGR. GEN'L

SHEET 2 OF 2



RADIATOR CAST IRON, Tree standing			
No.	Section	Tube	High
1	11	2	23
2	8	3	23
2	7	3	23
2	11	3	23
2	12	3	23
1	17	3	23
4	11	3	23
2	14	3	23
2	9	3	23

STORY SECTION
NO SCALE

OFFICE OF THE POST ENGINEER
VANCOUVER BARRACKS W.N.

APPROVED:

JOSEPH W JENKINS MAJOR C.E. POST ENGR.

DRAWN BY K.E. PERICK DATE

SUBMITTED BY OTTO MILLER ENGR. GEN.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Document Collections

National Archives (Washington DC)

This repository contains building reports, plans, and construction reports for the West Barracks buildings, as well as the other buildings at Vancouver Barracks. It also contains military history documents detailing the units stationed at the Barracks during our period, and their activities. Conrad Wirth's "Final Report to the Secretary," (June, 1944) in an invaluable overview of CCC activities from 1932 to 1941.

National Archives (College Park, MD)

This satellite of the NARA maintains materials after WW II. In addition, maps, plans, and architectural drawings are maintained in a separate collection, as are photographs

National Archives and Records Administration, Seattle

This satellite of the NARA maintains materials from the Spruce Production Division in excellent order. Some materials from the Civilian Conservation Corps are also available.

Vancouver Barracks Building Department (Vancouver)

Files of maintenance reports are available for all major buildings. These include floor plans

Vancouver National Historic Reserve Trust (Vancouver)

Materials available at this excellent facility include an extensive file or original historic photos, documents copied from the National Archives, and other primary documents.

Oregon Historical Society Library (Portland)

Photo archives include images of Vancouver troops in Portland, and other activities at Vancouver Barracks.

US Army, Fort Lawton (Seattle)

Materials available here include historic photos, maps, and some documents relating to military administration at the Barracks.

US Army, Ft. Lewis (Tacoma)

Materials found here include photos, maps, and some text items relating to military administration at the Barracks.

National Park Service, Fort Vancouver (Vancouver)

The set of historic maps on GIS maintained by the NPS archaeologists covers the history of the Barracks from the territorial period to recent times.

University of Oregon Special Collections (Eugene, Oregon)

The Disque papers include correspondence and other items from Col. Disque, who was commanding officer of the Spruce Production Division. The Disque materials also include an excellent set of photographs of the SPD operations at Vancouver Barracks.

The Center for Research Libraries (Chicago)

This institution maintains a collection of Civilian Conservation Corps camp newsletters, including *The Vancouver Barracks Review*, Vol. 1, No. 1 (May 15, 1937) - Vol. 4, No. 92 (Feb. 15, 1941).

Books and Monographs

- Addington, J. Steven. "Building Sequences at the Quartermaster Depot, Vancouver Barracks, from 1849 to 1900" in Chance, David C. and Jennifer V. Chance. *Kanaka Village/Vancouver Barracks*. Seattle: Office of Public Archeology, 1974.
- Adkins, Robinson E. *Medical Care of Veterans*. Washington D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1967.
- Andrus, Patrick W. and Rebecca H Shrimpton. *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*. Washington D.C.: US Government Printing Office, n.d.
- Ashburn, Percy Moreau. *A History of the Medical Department of the United States Army*. Boston: Houghlin Mifflin Co. Riverside Press, 1929.
- Baron, Kristin L. *Vancouver Barracks Physical History Reports*. Vancouver: Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, 1998.
- Brown, Fred R. *History of the 9th US Infantry, 1799-1909*. Chicago: Donnelley, 1909.
- Carrington, Thomas. *Fresh Air and How to Use it*. New York: National Tuberculosis Association, 1912.
- Carrington, Thomas. *Tuberculosis Hospital and Sanitarium Construction, Written for the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis*. New York: The National Tuberculosis Association, 1911.
- Chance, Davis R. and Jennifer V. Chance. *Kanaka Village/Vancouver Barracks*. Seattle: Office of Public Archaeology, 1974.
- Clark County, Volume II, 1950-1999*. Vancouver: Vancouver Columbian, 2000.
- Clary, David. *A Life Which is Gregarious in the Extreme: a History of Furniture in Barracks, Hospitals and Guardhouses of the United States Army, 1800-1945*. Harpers Ferry, West Virginia: U.S. Department of the Interior National Park Service, 1983.
- Clausen, Marian B. "The History of the American National Red Cross." (unpublished typescript prepared by the Historical Division), Vol. V, "The American Red Cross in Peace, 1919-1939," Washington D.C.: American Red Cross, 1950.

- Corzine, Esther M. *Establishment of Veterans Administration Hospitals and Domiciliaries: a Historical Statement Covering the Development of the Hospital and Domiciliary Program, February, 1811 through February, 1950*. Washington D.C.: United States Veterans Administration, 1951.
- Cray, Ed. *General of the Army: George C. Marshall, Soldier and Statesman*. New York: Norton, 1990.
- Dock, Lavinia. *History of American Red Cross Nursing*. New York: Macmillan, 1922.
- Dormandy, Thomas. *The White Death: The Story of Tuberculosis*. New York: New York University Press, 1999.
- Dulles, Foster Rhea. *The American Red Cross: A History*. New York: Harper, 1950.
- Emmons, Ann and Janene Caywood,. *National Register Nomination, Vancouver National Historic Reserve*. Missoula, Montana: Historical Research Associates, Inc., n.d.
- Erigero, Patrica C. *Historic Overview and Evaluation of Significant Resources of Fort Vancouver, Vancouver Barracks, Providence Academy, Kaiser Shipyards*. Cultural Resources Study prepared for the National Park Service, Pacific Northwest Region. Seattle, Washington, 1992.
- Erigero, Patricia C., and Terri Taylor. *Fort Vancouver National Historic Site Cultural Landscape Report, Volumes I and II*. Report prepared for the National Park Service, Pacific Northwest Region, Seattle, Washington, 1992.
- Evans, G.F. and G.W. Williams. "Over Here, Over Here: the Army's Spruce Production Division and the War To End All Wars." Eugene, Oregon: USDA Willamette National Forest, 1984.
- Gillett, Mary C. *The Army Medical Department 1865-1917*. Washington D.C.: United States Army Center of Military History, 1995.
- Grashof, Bethany C. *A Study of United States Army Family Housing Standardized Plans, 1866-1940. Volume 5, 1917-1940*. Atlanta: Georgia Institute of Technology, 1986.
- Hill, Edwin G. *In the Shadow of the Mountain: the Spirit of the CCC*. Pullman: Washington State University, 1990.

- Hoagland, Alison K. *Military Accommodations: Architectural Adaptations at Three Wyoming Forts*. Salt Lake City, Utah: University of Utah, Graduate School of Architecture, 1997.
- Howard, General O.O. *My Life and Experiences among the Hostile Indians*. Hartford: Worthington, 1907.
- Hussey, John. *History of Fort Vancouver and Its Physical Structure*. Report Prepared for the Washington State Historical Society, Olympia, Washington and the National Park Service, 1957.
- Hussey, John A. *Historic Structures Report, Ft. Vancouver National Historic Site, Historical Data, Volume I*. Denver: USDI National Park Service, 1972.
- Hyman, H.M. *Soldiers and Spruce: Origin of the Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen*. Los Angeles: Institute of Industrial Relations, 1963.
- James, Ann Elizabeth. *American Red Cross: Therapeutic Recreation Service in Military Hospitals*. Unpublished Dissertation, University of New Mexico, 1979.
- Jensen, Vernon. *Lumber and Labor*. New York: Farr and Reinhart, 1945.
- Johansen, Dorothy O., and Paul Gates. *Empire of the Columbia*. New York: Harper, 1957.
- Kelly, Patrick Joseph. *Creating a National Home. The Postwar Care of Disabled Union Veterans and the Beginning of the Modern State in America*, Unpublished Dissertation, New York University, 1992.
- Loughlin, Richard L. *An Historical Study of Convalescent Reconditioning and Rehabilitation in the United States Army Hospitals: a Medico-Military History Indicating the Relationship Between the Convalescent Reconditioning and Rehabilitation Activities in Army Hospitals Prior to World War II and the Reconditioning Program in the Service Forces Hospitals During World War II*. Unpublished Dissertation, New York University, 1947.
- [McCollister, E.H. and R.S. Gill]. *History of the Spruce Production Division*. Portland: Killam Stationery [1919].
- Merritt, Jane T. *The Administrative History of Fort Vancouver National Historic Site*. Seattle, Washington, National Park Service Pacific Northwest Region.
- Ott, Katherine. *Fevered Lives: Tuberculosis in American Culture since 1870*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1996.

- Phillips, David John. *An Analytical Study for Preserving U.S. Army Barracks Constructed between 1880 and 1940*. M.A. Thesis, Goucher College, 2000.
- Ragsdale, Francis A. *Pictorial Roster of Camp Barrett and Vancouver Barracks*, Vancouver, Washington, Barnes & Gray, 1898.
- Risch, Erna. *Quartermaster Support of the Army: A History of the Corps 1775-1939*. Washington DC: Center for Military History, U.S. Army, 1988.
- Salmond, John A. *The Civilian Conservation Corps, 1933-1942, a New Deal Case Study*. Durham: Duke University Press, 1967.
- Sorley, L.S. *The History of the Fourteenth United States Infantry from January 1890 to December 1908*. Chicago, 1909.
- Stock, Jody R. (ed.). *Overlays of History: the Architecture of Fort Douglas, Utah, 1862-1995*. Salt Lake City, Utah: University of Utah, 1996.
- Throop, Elisabeth Gail. *Utterly Visionary and Chimerical: a Federal Response to the Depression*. Unpublished MA Thesis, Portland State University, 1979.
- Tyler, R.L. *Rebels in the Woods: The IWW and the Pacific Northwest*. Eugene: University of Oregon, 1967.
- United States. *Civilian Conservation Corps Official Annual, Vancouver Barracks, Ninth Corps Area, Civilian Conservation Corps*. Baton Rouge, Louisiana: Direct Advertising Co., 1937.
- United States Congress. House Committee on Veteran's Affairs. *History of Veteran's Administration Hospital Construction Programs*. Washington D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1953.
- U.S. Bureau of Corporations. *The Lumber Industry* 3 vols. Washington D.C.: US Government Printing Office, 1914.
- United States Department of Veterans Affairs. *VA History in Brief*. Washington, DC: Department of Veterans Affairs, Office of Public Affairs, 1997.
- United States Veterans Administration Medical and General Reference Library. *Medical Care of the Veteran in the United States, 1870-1960: a Bibliography*. Washington D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1963.

United States Veterans Administration. *VA History in Brief: What It Is, Was and Does*. Washington, DC: The Veterans Administration, 1983.

Van Arsdol, Ted. *Northwest Bastion: the U.S. Army Barracks at Vancouver, 1849-1916*. Vancouver, Washington: Heritage Trust of Clark County, 1991.

Vancouver Barracks, Washington, *Souvenir, Vancouver Barracks*, Vancouver, Washington: Vancouver Barracks, 1921.

War Department, *Report of the Secretary of War*. Washington D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, var. dates 1880-1910.

Weber, Gustavus A. and Laurence F. Schmeckebier. *The Veterans' Administration: Its History, Activities, and Organization*. Washington, D.C.: The Brookings Institution, 1934.

Weed, Frank W. *Military Hospitals in the United States*. Washington D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1923.

Periodicals

Addington, J. Steven. "U.S. Grant Slept Here." *Clark County History* XXI (1980) 33-38.

Anderson, Thomas M. "Vancouver Barracks-Past and Present." *Journal of the Military Service Institute* 35 (1904): 266-79.

Bulletin of the American Red Cross

Chance, David. "Archeologists Turn up Another Fort in Two-Year Dig." *Clark County History* XVII (1976) 1-20.

Civilian Conservation Corps (U.S.) *The Vancouver Barracks Review*, Vol. 1, No. 1 (May 15, 1937) - Vol. 4, No. 92 (Feb. 15, 1941).

Clark County History

Disque, B.P. "Address at the Opening of the Vancouver Cut-up Mill," *The Timberman* Feb, 1918, 35.

Fisher, Anita "General Nelson Applegate Miles." *Clark County History* XXXII (1991) 75-79.

Gillogly, Clarabelle Haven. "Vancouver Barracks as Remembered." *Clark County History* V (1964) 12-19.

Griffin, Walter R. "Our Greatest Engineer." *Clark County History* XII (1971) 102-123.

Hoagland, Alison K. "The Invariable Model: Standardization and Military Architecture in Wyoming 1860-1900", *Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians* 57 (1998), 298-315.

Hodson, Fremont B. "History of Vancouver Barracks." *U.S. Army Recruiting News*. June 1, 1924, 7;15.

McKinney, Guy D. "What the CCC Is and Does" in *My CCC History, A Scrapbook/souvenir for Enlistees*, Company 5463, Camp S-139, Greentown, PA.

Omer, Jr., George E. "An Army Hospital: From Dragoons to Rough Riders - Fort Riley, 1853-1903." *Kansas Historical Quarterly* 23 (1957): 336-67.

Oregon Daily Journal

Petersen, Keith. "George C. Marshall At Vancouver: Preface to a Heroic Career". *Clark County History* XVII (1976) 21-43.

Pollard, Royce. "The Presence and Missions of the United States Army at Vancouver Barracks, Vancouver, Washington 1849-1988". *Clark County History* XXX (1980) 31-39.

Portland Oregonian

Rajala, Richard. "Bill and the Boss: Labor Protest, Technological Change, and the Transformation of the West Coast Logging Camp." *Journal of Forest History*. Vol. 33, 1989, 168-179.

Ransom, Paul and Victoria (eds.) "A Report on Barracks and Hospitals with Descriptions of Military Posts: Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory." *Clark County History* V (1964) 66-69.

Ransom, Victoria L. "Officers' Row at Vancouver Barracks." *Clark County History* III (1962) 38-43.

Rose, Mary. "Vancouver's Historic Officer's Row", *Journal of the West* 1990 29 (1): 29-38

Southard, W.F. "The Opening of the New Military Hospital at the Presidio, July 9, 1899." *Pacific Medical Journal* 42 (1899): 454-64.

The Timberman

The American National Red Cross *Annual Report, 1917*. [New York, American Red Cross, 1917].

The American National Red Cross *Annual Report, 1918*. [New York, American Red Cross, 1918].

The American National Red Cross *Annual Report, 1919*. [New York, American Red Cross, 1919].

Van Arsdol, Ted. "Vancouver Barracks." *Clark County History* VII (1966) 84-121.

Van Arsdol, Ted. "The Famed 14th, Vancouver's Favorite 1865-1893," *Clark County History* XII (1971), 73-101.

Van Arsdol, Ted. "World War I Brought Boom Times to Vancouver Area". *Clark County History* XVII (1976) 53-87.

Van Arsdol, Ted. "World War II in Vancouver". *Clark County History* IXX (1978) 4-32.

Van Arsdol, Ted. "Clark County Medicine, Part II: U.S. Medical Department at Vancouver, 1849-1918." *Clark County History* XXI (1980) 10-32.

Van Arsdol, Ted. "Vancouver Barracks and the Indians". *Clark County History* XXXIII (1992) 19-25.

"Vancouver Barracks." *Quartermaster Review* 13 (May-June 1934): pp. 18-21; 69-70.

Wagner, James and Walden, Jessica. "Officers' Row: Steeped in History, Rescued From Oblivion" *Columbia* 1994 8 (3): 32-37.

APPENDIX A: TEXT OF KRISTIN BARON'S PHYSICAL HISTORY REPORTS
ON BUILDINGS 607, 614, 636, and 638

In 1998, Kristin Barton prepared physical history reports on the four major West Barracks buildings. This appendix reproduces the text portion of that report. The complete report, with photos and plans, is on file at the Fort Vancouver National Historic Reserve.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS PHYSICAL HISTORY REPORT
BUILDING INVENTORY

BUILDING NUMBER: Building 607

NAME: Infantry Barracks, Barnes Street

USE: historic use as barracks; contemporary use as office

PLAN TYPE: two-story, rectangular wood-frame barracks
building in a simple Italianate/Greek Revival style

PREVIOUS BLDG NUMBERS: designated Building 34 on a 1884 map
designated Building 29 on maps from 1905 to 1939

QUARTERMASTER PLAN NUMBER: plan number unknown

BUILDING CHRONOLOGY:

- 1887 Infantry Barracks constructed for \$5159.20 to house 48 men.
- 1905 Quartermaster Form 173A, dated March 1905, describes building as having wood-frame walls, brick pier foundations, shingle roof, wood floors, stove heat and electricity. Installed 2 laundry bibs.
- 1908 Installed 3 doors, 12 window screens and 52 window shades.
- 1910 Installed water heater, water tank, shower and bath.
- 1913 Installed additional electric lights in basement; removed partitions on 1st floor; installed 6 steel wall lockers.
- 1917 Removed 2nd story exterior porch and railing; constructed roof over 1st floor porch.
- 1936 Construction Completion Report for Vancouver Barracks, dated 1936, states:

1. General Statement: The repairing of Building Number Twenty-Nine, Vancouver Barracks, Washington, was made possible through use of funds allotted this station under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 and the annual allotment of funds for Repairs to Barracks and Quarters. Work was started December 15, 1935

and was completed February 8, 1936 at an approximate cost of \$600.00 for labor and \$250.00 for material. Types of labor used included, W.P.A., Civ-Emp., QMC and soldier

2. Description of Work:

- a. The old foundation of this structure was torn out and a new basement with concrete floor and walls was installed. Installation of new sills and other necessary carpentry completed the work in the basement of the structure.
- b. New wiring and fixtures were installed in the building and the old meter was replaced by a type H.C., 3 wire, 25 Amp. Sangamo Meter.
- c. The plumbers repaired and replaced fixtures that were worn out, including: 6 water closets, 2 shower heads, 1 urinal and 1 drinking fountain. A new 4" drain was laid to the main sewer line.
- d. A civilian plaster was employed to patch and plaster a portion of the interior of the building.
- e. The interior walls, ceilings and woodwork were completely repainted and redecorated.
- f. Carpenters made necessary minor repairs to doors, windows, and floors to complete the work on this barrack.

1938 Installed new heating plant, cost \$2423.25; installed 33 assorted radiators, cost \$846.12; installed boiler heating system, Ideal 93 Red Flash; installed 1 McDonnell & Miller water regulator; removed 2 lavatories; installed new chimney; plastering, plumbing and carpentry repair.

1939 Floor plan showing typical barracks room layout; 1st floor contains the open squad rooms and day rooms; 2nd floor room is completely open. The basement shows a carpenter shop, a gun room and a furnace room.

Installed Ideal Hot Water heater.

1939 Building converted into office use.

1952 Floor plan showing 1st floor partition walls now constructed on either side of staircase and 2nd floor partition walls now constructed on both ends of Squad room. In the basement, some rooms have been removed and the gun room has been converted in a coal bin.

1952 Installed fire escapes on east elevation of building.

1955 Removed partition walls and installed security cages in basement.

CHARACTER-DEFINING/SIGNIFICANT FEATURES

EXTERIOR: HIGHLY SENSITIVE TO ALTERATION

- building form, shape and massing; long rectangular 2 story building
- roof shape and elements; gable roof, wooden roof vent with louvered sides and pitched roof; short chimney stack; metal roof vent
- exterior surfaces; horizontal drop siding; triangular louvered vents at north and south gable ends
- fenestration pattern; 4/4 double-hung windows; 4-light transom over front door; 6-light and 9-light fixed windows at foundation level
- moldings; simple door and window surrounds
- doors; 5-panel exterior door; 4-light, 1-panel basement door; sliding elevation door on south elevation
- porches; porch on west elevation; thin chamfered posts; shed roof; cross-beam railing; back porch on east elevation with supporting posts and roof; porch wood flooring
- foundation elements; lattice foundation skirting; brick foundation

LESS SENSITIVE TO ALTERATION:

- metal fire escapes at east elevation
- door opening on east elevation that was modified from an original window opening
- gray composition roof shingles
- down spouts and gutters
- non-historic doors on north elevation; 2 deteriorated historic doors on south elevation; 3-panel doors on west elevation
- wood-frame porch steps on west elevation; east elevation porch entry steps

- non-historic light fixtures

- security grates over windows at foundation level

INTERIOR: HIGHLY SENSITIVE TO ALTERATION:

- floor plan; original floor plan intact with very few modifications; north end of 1st floor room is very intact; partition walls on second floor may not be original but are historic

- original volume and proportion of rooms

- original ceiling height

- stairs; original stair location and configuration with some replacement pieces; metal banisters; stair treads

- moldings; chair rails; picture rails; simple window and door casing

- interior finishes; rough plaster walls; vertical beaded wood siding; basement has exposed wood paneling and brick foundation walls

- interior doors and windows; 5-panel & 4-panel doors; 15-light window in room divider

- unique fixtures or appliances; sinks and soap dishes in 1st floor men's room; cast iron wash sinks; metal radiators

LESS SENSITIVE TO ALTERATION:

- painted 2-light windows

- suspended fluorescent lights

- later partition wall on 1st floor between room B and C

- linoleum flooring

- 1-light, hollow replacement doors

- basement caged rooms, metal sliding door behind hot-water and interior window bars

OVERALL ARCHITECTURAL:

Building 607 retains a very high level of integrity, which is a nice surprise, given the fact that the building is over 100 years old. The building appears to have been used as barracks at least until 1939 so the large open squad rooms were kept open for sleeping quarters. The Army did not subdivide the open spaces to accommodate new uses, as was often the case, and even the few partition walls that do exist are fairly insignificant and do not detract from the building's integrity.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

The building's exterior needs repair and attention. The building should be repainted, the gutters and wooden staircases should be replaced and the overgrown vegetation should be addressed.

DATE OF SITE VISIT: 8/26/98

SOURCES:

Erigero, Patricia C.; Draft Cultural Resource Study. 'Vancouver Historical Study Commission: Historic Overview and Evaluation of Significant Resources, March 1992.

National Archives, Record Group 77, Entry 391, Box 316, "Construction Completion Reports, Vancouver Barracks, Book No. 1; Repair and Remodeling of Building Number Twenty-Nine, Vancouver Barracks", March 9, 1936.

National Archives, Record Group 92, Entry 217074, Box 4944; "List of All Post Buildings at Vancouver Barracks built on or before January 15, 1909".

National Register of Historic Places Inventory -Nomination Form

Miscellaneous historic photographs, Vancouver Barracks Headquarters, Washington

Miscellaneous historic floor plans, 1938 to 1970s, Vancouver Barracks Headquarters, Washington

Quartermaster General Office Form # 173A (1905-1924), Vancouver Barracks Headquarters, Washington

Quartermaster General Office Form # 117 (1924-1942), Vancouver Barracks Headquarters, Washington

Van Arsdol, Ted; Northwest Bastion: The US Army Barracks at Vancouver. 1849 -1916

VANCOUVER BARRACKS PHYSICAL HISTORY
REPORT BUILDING INVENTORY

BUILDING NUMBER: Building 614

NAME: Vancouver Barracks Hospital, Barnes Street

USE: historic and contemporary use as a army hospital

PLAN TYPE: large two-and-one-half story brick Colonial Revival building with flanking glazed porches and a rear addition at the south end

PREVIOUS BLDG NUMBER: designated Building 93 on a 1904 map

QUARTERMASTER PLAN NUMBER: plan number unknown

BUILDING CHRONOLOGY:

1903-1904 Hospital constructed for \$95,337.55 with capacity for 48 beds.

1905 Quartermaster Form 173A, dated March 1905, describes building as having brick walls, stone foundation, slate roof, wood floors, hot water heat and electricity.

1905 Remodeled operating room, cost \$ 918.00; installed 2 electric radiators.

1907 Placed baseboard in hospital, cost \$ 935.00.

1910 Installed 39 wall lockers.

1913 Construction of disinfecting chamber; installed gas fixtures.

1916 Installed electric lights in laboratory.

1930s The south end porches are enclosed with glass and wood siding.

1931 Installed urinals.

1932 Upgraded equipment in lavatories

1935 Installed new steam heating plant, cost \$4168.29; installed urinals, sinks and drain boards; installed 70 window shades; electrical light fixtures.

1936 Construction Completion Report for Vancouver Barracks, dated 1936, states:

Description of Work: The open porch on the north side of this structure was enclosed with windows to provide additional space for hospitalizing patients. One hundred and forty-eight windows and three entrance doors were installed and all new work was painted to complete this project. Total cost \$1,200.00. Completed in May 28, 1936.

General Hospital Repairs; installed new sills under 2 corners of porches; paint all tin roofing with red lead and paint; paint all outside woodwork and decks of porches; paint remainder of outside including brick; repair plaster in small areas; lay concrete floor under kitchen steps; repairs to underpinning. Total cost \$990.84. Completed October 13, 1936.

Installed 80 window shades, installed light fixtures and lavatories.

1938 Construction Completion Report for Vancouver Barracks, dated 1938, states:

Description of Work: The repair of the heating systems and wiring and the painting of the interior and exterior of the station hospital. Work performed by "ER" W.P.A. Labor. Total cost \$5,676.51. Completed in June 24, 1938.

1939 Construction Completion Report for Vancouver Barracks, dated 1939, states:

Alterations to Hospital (Left Wing Basement) and (Furnace room Layout) consisted of

The work was divided into two separate contracts. The first to be completed was construction of a new coal bin and the installation of a new hand fired steam boiler with complete equipment. A steam hot water converter was installed for furnishing heat to the building, and a new hot water generator provided for furnishing hot water throughout the building. Capacity of boiler -- 26 B.H.P.

The second contract covered the construction of ten rooms and two corridors in space formerly used as a storeroom. These rooms comprised examination and treatment rooms, sick call room, pharmacy, patients' effects room, toilets and prophylactics room, and covered approximately 1,880 sq. ft.

1942 Installed urinals and light fixtures.

1951 Painted interior of building.

1952 Rear building annex was moved to south end of main building to accommodate the construction of Interstate -5. Connecting walkway was probably demolished.

1964 Painted exterior of building.

- 19-- Slate roof shingles removed and replaced with red composition roof shingles.

CHARACTER-DEFINING/SIGNIFICANT FEATURES

EXTERIOR: HIGHLY SENSITIVE TO ALTERATION:

- building form, shape and massing; main rectangular building with two flanking enclosed sun porches
- roof shape and elements; gable roof with end returns; windowed dormers with classical pediment top; horizontal wood siding; 6/6 double-hung windows and 4-light paired casement windows; corbelled top chimneys; metal roof vent
- exterior surfaces; common bond brick; vertical wood siding; louvered vents under windows
- fenestration pattern; main building has 2/2 double-hung windows; concrete sills, arched brick lintels; side porches have 16/6 light glazing with sliding middle panes; annex at south elevation has 6-light transom over door
- doors; front door at east elevation is 1-light, 2-panel door with early hardware; north elevation of porch has 1-light, 3-panel doors; west elevation has 4-light, 2-panel door with 6-light transom
- porches; enclosed sun porches with thin chamfered wooden posts with base and column; metal pipe railings; front porch has spiral pipe banister; concrete stairs; tongue-and-groove wood flooring; shed roof
- foundation elements; wood and iron mesh foundation skirt; rock-faced limestone block;

LESS SENSITIVE TO ALTERATION:

- location of building annex on south elevation
- red composition roof shingles
- modifications to the 1st and 2nd floor of the west elevation of the main building, showing the removal of the building annex; wood stairs at south end of west elevation

- building annex features; bricked-in windows on south elevation; concrete and brick work at building's foundation level; 9-light, 2-panel exterior door; exterior concrete stairs and railings at south elevation; wood and metal staircase at west elevation;

- non-historic light fixtures

- metal security grates at foundation level

INTERIOR: HIGHLY SENSITIVE TO ALTERATION:

- floor plan; original floor plan very much intact; some unique rooms include the morgue and operating rooms in basement; wood-paneled storage room in attic

- original volume and proportions of rooms

- original ceiling height

- stairs; wooden stairs with simple wooden balusters and trim

- moldings; simple baseboard; picture railings; simple window sill in basement; wide chair rail in attic; no interior trim, only deep reveals around interior of windows

- interior finishes; plaster walls; decorative pressed tin ceilings; tongue-and-groove sun porch flooring; ceramic hexagonal tiles in front entrance; hardwood floors; black and white ceramic tiles in ladies room; basement contains wood flooring; black and white ceramic tiles in operating rooms; exposed brick and concrete walls; attic rooms contains horizontal wood paneling; interior walls of enclosed sun porches are the original exterior brick walls

- interior doors and windows; 5-panel doors with 3-light transom; 1-light, 2-panel doors; 6-light transom over paired doors

- unique fixtures or appliances; decorative metal radiators; decorative metal fireplace grates; 2nd floor ladies room contains wooden stalls, bathroom sinks and utilitarian wash sinks

LESS SENSITIVE TO ALTERATION:

- wooden basement stairs

- linoleum flooring
- 4-light glass block basement door
- fire doors and partition walls at all stairways constructed for life safety reasons
- sliding metal fire door in attic
- suspended fluorescent lights; suspended school dome lights

OVERALL ARCHITECTURAL:

Building 614 retains a very high level of integrity and still feels very much like an early 20th century army hospital. Very few partition walls have been constructed over time, so the original floor plan, with its wide hallways designed for gurney access, is still intact. The floor plan is very attractive and will adapt well to a new compatible use because of its combination of large open assembly rooms, wide hallways and smaller, functional offices. Even the building's significant modifications, like the porch enclosure, the life safety enclosures of the stairs and the relocation of the west annex, have not impacted the building's overall integrity.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

The building's interior appears to be in very good shape, with no visible signs of mildew or water damage. However, the exterior needs some immediate attention. The porch at the south end is sagging in the middle, vegetation is growing in the brick chimneys and most of the gutters are in poor condition, especially at the northwest corner of the building where there is extensive moss growth.

The surrounding landscape should also be addressed as most of the vegetation is overgrown and its proximity to the exterior surface may also be adding to the building's deterioration. The full scale holly trees, now out of scale with the building, were probably originally planted to frame the front entrance.

DATE OF SITE VISIT: 8/26/98

SOURCES:

Erigero, Patricia C.; Draft Cultural Resource Study. Vancouver Historical Study Commission: Historic Overview and Evaluation of Significant Resources, March 1992.

National Archives, Record Group 77, Entry 391, Box 316, " Construction Completion Reports, Vancouver Barracks, Book No. 1; Installation of Windows and Door on North Porch of Bldg 993, Station Hospital" May 1936.

National Archives, Record Group 77, Entry 391, Box 316, "Construction Completion Reports, Vancouver Barracks, Book No. 1; Repairs to Station Hospital, Bldg #93 and Dental Clinic, Bldg 9137" October 1936.

National Archives, Record Group 77, Entry 391, Box 316, "Construction Completion Reports, Vancouver Barracks, Book No. 1; Repairs Heating System & Wiring, Paint Interior & Exterior of Bldg 4 93, Station Hospital" June 1938.

National Archives, Record Group 77, Entry 391, Box 316, "Construction Completion Reports, Vancouver Barracks, Book No. 3; Hospital" October 1939.

National Archives, Record Group 92, Entry 188198, Box 3864, "Letter of Endorsement from Dept. of Columbia to Chief Surgeon recommending new hospital" November 14, 1902.

National Archives, Record Group 92, Entry 188198, Box 3864, "Estimate of Appropriation for new hospital to Secretary of the Treasury" December, 1902.

National Archives, Record Group 92, Entry 188198, Box 3864, "Specifications of the Material and Labor Required in the Construction of a Post Hospital at Vancouver Barracks, WA" May, 1903.

National Archives, Record Group 92, Entry 196796, Box 4177, "Estimate of Funds" July, 1904.

National Archives, Record Group 92, Entry 196796, Box 4177, "Estimate of Funds" August, 1904.

National Archives, Record Group 92, Entry 196796, Box 4177, "Estimate of Funds" December, 1904.

National Archives, Record Group 92, Entry 196796, Box 4177, "Estimate of Funds" June, 1905.

National Archives, Record Group 92, Entry 212074, Box 4944, "List of All Vancouver Barracks buildings constructed on or before January 15, 1909".

National Archives, Record Group 92, Entry 212074, Box 4944, "List of all Vancouver Barracks buildings with changes or additions" March 1, 1906.

National Register of Historic Places Inventory -Nomination Form

Miscellaneous historic photographs, Vancouver Barracks Headquarters, Washington

Miscellaneous historic floor plans, 1938 to 1970s, Vancouver Barracks Headquarters, Washington

Quartermaster General Office Form 9 173A (1905-1924), Vancouver Barracks Headquarters, Washington

Quartermaster General Office Form M117 (1924-1942), Vancouver Barracks Headquarters, Washington

Van Arsdol, Ted; Northwest Bastion: The US Army Barracks at Vancouver. 1849 -1916

VANCOUVER BARRACKS PHYSICAL HISTORY REPORT BUILDING INVENTORY

BUILDING NUMBER: Building 636

NAME: Red Cross Building/ Service Club, Hathaway Road

USE: historic use as a Red Cross Hospitality house and contemporary use as an enlisted soldiers' Service Club

PLAN TYPE: two story, rectangular wood-frame Colonial Revival building with cross-axial gable roof and rear wing

PREVIOUS BLDG NUMBER: designated Building 179 on a undated map

QUARTERMASTER PLAN NUMBER: N/A; probably not a QM designed-building

BUILDING CHRONOLOGY:

1918-1919 Red Cross Convalescent House constructed for \$24,442.00.

1919 Quartermaster Form 173A, dated June 1919, describes building as having frame and cement walls, concrete foundation, shingle roof, wood and cement floors, steam heat and electricity.

1934 Building designation changed from Convalescent or Hospitality House to Service Club.

1930s Building modifications suggest a change from a residential type-use to a social hall-type function. Exterior porch on west elevation enclosed with glazing and horizontal wood siding; the original exterior porch door openings are now converted into arched entrances; public bathrooms installed and partition wall constructed in hallway to screen bathrooms; kitchen and adjacent screen porch constructed on east elevation. 2nd floor modifications include administration offices and library converted from bedrooms; store rooms converted into projection room and wall openings created for showing movies. In the basement, kitchen and service rooms were installed, as well as a large social hall immediately below the 1st floor auditorium.

1936 Installed Ideal Steam Furnace no. S-28-6, American Radiator Company; installed 1 meter, 4 radiators, 2 electric light fixtures; painted interior and exterior.

1938	Removed 1 Duncan-type meter.
1945	Cupola on roof removed; rostrum in the auditorium removed and partition walls added in the basement social hall.
1949	Chimney work.

CHARACTER-DEFINING/SIGNIFICANT FEATURES

EXTERIOR: HIGHLY SENSITIVE TO ALTERATION:

- building form, shape and massing; cross-axial plan
- roof shape and elements; gable roof with end returns
- exterior surfaces; stucco over wood-frame; wood drop siding at porch enclosure
- fenestration pattern; 6/6 double-hung windows; 4-light transom over front door; elliptical louvered vent at east and west gable ends; 3-light foundation windows; porch glazing are pairs of 6-light casement with 6-light transoms
- moldings; simple, flat window sills
- doors; 8-light porch doors at west elevation
- porches; front portico at north elevation; wood columns, Doric capitals; triangular pedimented roof; porch at south elevation; wooden stairs and lattice skirting
- stairs; front porch wooden staircase; concrete basement stairs and metal railings at south elevation
- foundation elements; wooden lattice skirting; smooth stuccoed concrete blocks; concrete steps; concrete light well with metal pipe railing at east elevation.

LESS SENSITIVE TO ALTERATION:

- 4-light, 3-panel front door, metal pipe railings and non-historic light fixture at front portico at north elevation
- wood stairs, metal pipe railing and concrete pad at west elevation side porch

- wood railing at south elevation back porch
- steps and railing at east elevation porch
- metal grates at foundation level windows
- wood ladder at east elevation

INTERIOR: HIGHLY SENSITIVE TO ALTERATION:

- floor plan; original floor plan very much intact; auditorium partition wall added at time of porch enclosure; auditorium room; converted basement social room
- original volume and proportions of rooms
- original ceiling height
- stairs; wood central hallway stairs; newel post; wooden balusters; basement stairs and railing
- moldings; baseboards; simple window and door casings; picture railing at top of wall at ceiling; egg and dart molding along main stair newel post
- interior finishes; plaster walls; plaster ceilings; scored concrete floors in basement; plaster detail over auditorium fireplace showing remnant of Red Cross Insignia
- interior doors and windows; interior elliptical window at south gable end; arched doorway in partition wall; pair of 4-light doors leading to auditorium
- hardware; mother-of-pearl button light switches; "occupied" hardware in bathroom stalls; light sconces;
- unique fixtures or appliances; metal radiators through out the building; fireplace in main auditorium room; toilet in ladies room; soap dish and sink in bathroom

LESS SENSITIVE TO ALTERATION:

- projection room and small holes in wall
- 1-panel door; wood dutch door
- suspended fluorescent lights

OVERALL ARCHITECTURAL:

Building 636 retains a very high degree of integrity and except for the porch enclosure, has experienced only a few minor additions over time. The American Red Cross organization probably funded and commissioned the building as a residential-type facility for recuperating soldiers. The building's special details, like the mother-of-pearl switch plates and elegant door frames, reflects a different design intention from traditional army quartermaster buildings. While the building was converted sometime between 1919 and 1939 into a multi-purpose Service Club, much of the building's original character remains.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

In the winter of 1919, the American Red Cross organization and the Commanding Officers at Vancouver Barracks corresponded, discussing the future of the building now that the war was over. The Red Cross stated that they no longer needed the building but argued that it could still be of use to the post. The Army argued that Vancouver Barracks already had a service club for the soldiers and that the small size of the garrison did not warrant a second club. It is inferred from the letters that the Army proposed "mothballing" the building until there were enough soldiers to justify a second service club. Judging from the building's modifications, the garrison finally did reach a size to require a second service club.

It would be interesting to find out more about how the Red Cross designed their Convalescent Houses and if similar designs for this type of building exist on other military bases.

DATE OF SITE VISIT: 8/26/98

SOURCES:

Erigero, Patricia C.; Draft Cultural Resource Study. Vancouver Historical Study Commission: Historic Overview and Evaluation of Significant Resources, March 1992

National Archives, Record Group 393, Entry 680.44, Box 6, "Letters between the American Red Cross, Northwest Division (Seattle) and the Commanding Officers at Vancouver Barracks; November 1919 to December 1919".

National Register of Historic Places Inventory -Nomination Form

Miscellaneous historic photographs, Vancouver Barracks Headquarters, Washington

Miscellaneous historic floor plans, 1938 to 1970s, Vancouver Barracks Headquarters, Washington

Quartermaster General Office Form 173A (1905-1924), Vancouver Barracks
Headquarters, Washington

Quartermaster General Office Form #117 (1924-1942), Vancouver Barracks
Headquarters, Washington

Van Arsdol, Ted; Northwest Bastion: The US Army Barracks at Vancouver, 1849 -1916

VANCOUVER BARRACKS PHYSICAL HISTORY REPORT
BUILDING INVENTORY

BUILDING NUMBER: Building 638
NAME: Infantry Barracks, McLoughlin Road
USE: historic use as barracks; contemporary use as office space
PLAN TYPE: two and a half story wood-frame Colonial Revival,
H-shaped building with gable roof and front porch
PREVIOUS BLDG NUMBER: designated Building 90 on a 1904 map
QUARTERMASTER PLAN NUMBER: 75-K

BUILDING CHRONOLOGY:

- 1904 Double Artillery Barracks constructed by Brigham and Hoska for \$66,65.00 to accommodate 122 men on each side of barracks.
- 1905 Quartermaster Form 173A, dated March 1905, describes building as having wood-frame wall, slate roof, stone foundation, steam heat and electricity. Installed laundry bibs.
- 1906 Installed 24 windows, 2 doors and transom screens.
- 1910 Installed 270 wall lockers.
- 1911 Installed 2 refrigerators and 44 window shades.
- 1914 Installed electric light fixtures in basement.
- 1930 Replaced 42 oak stair treads; repaired floors at top and foot of stairs; replaced all oak thresholds, cost \$646.60.
- 1931 Installed urinals.
- 1934 Installed Iron Fireman Auto Jr. Coal Burner, cost \$685.00
- 1935 Building designation changed from Double Artillery Barracks to Double Infantry Barracks.

- 1936 Installed toilets, electric light fixtures; rebricked heating plant.
- 1937 Repainted interior and exterior of building; repaired porches.
- 1938 Replaced multi-breaker electrical meter; installed window shades; repaired plumbing and painted exterior.
- 1939 Floor plan showing barracks; basement shows supply rooms, scullery with stairs connecting to upstairs kitchen; latrine and furnace room; 1st floor plan shows squad room, barber shop, cook's room; NCO and orderly rooms; day room connecting to dining room and kitchen in the rear; 2nd floor shows smaller squad room in center, with sleeping quarters for cooks and NCOs and one large open squad room for sleeping quarters; attic is designated as spare room.
- 1939 Installed steam heat boilers.
- 1940 Installed showers, flush cabinets; multi-breaker panels.
- 1941 Installed showers; water heaters; plate mirrors; constructed concrete garage rack; installed 2 large gas ranges.
- 1942 Installed 2 sinks and 2 Magic Chef Ranges.
- 1950 Converted building into office space.
- 1952 Suspended fluorescent lamps installed.
Partition walls in previous day rooms and dining rooms on 1st floor; partition walls added in previous open squad room on 2nd floor.
- 19-- Removed kitchen appliances from kitchen.
- 19-- Constructed exterior metal fire escapes.
- 19-- Slate roof shingles removed and replaced with composition roof shingles.
- 19-- Fire damage in attic space.

CHARACTER-DEFINING/SIGNIFICANT FEATURES

EXTERIOR:HIGHLY SENSITIVE TO ALTERATION:

-building form, shape and massing; long rectangular building with two rear projecting wings

- roof shape and elements; H-shaped roof with symmetrical gables on either side of the north elevations; gable roofs have end returns; 5 corbelled topped brick chimneys; metal roof vents

- exterior surfaces; horizontal wood bevel siding; exposed roof rafters inside front porch

- fenestration pattern; 2/2 double-hung, wood-frame windows; 3-light and 6-light transoms; Palladian window of 4-light fixed with 2/2 arched windows and keystone at east and west ends of south elevation; 3/3 double-hung windows at foundation level; 4-light windows at gable ends at north elevation

- moldings; simple door and window surrounds; picture rail-type molding along inside entablature of front porch; decorative frieze below roof-line

- doors; single and double 5-panel doors; fleur-de-lis hardware at south elevation; double doors at east elevation

- porches; front porch at south elevation; thin columns with Doric capitals, metal pipe railing; tongue-and-groove wood flooring; cross-porch railings at north elevation porch

- foundation elements; rock-faced limestone foundation with thick mortar joints; stone basement stairs at east elevation; underneath porch is exposed at south elevation due to lack of foundation skirting

LESS SENSITIVE TO ALTERATION:

- front porch wood staircase on south elevation

- wood bird houses located at the capitals of the porches' columns

- asphalt roof shingles

- black metal fire escapes at west and east elevations

- blocked vents under windows at north elevations

- metal security grates over windows at foundation and 1st floor level; obscured replacement glass and window patched over with concrete at west elevation; 2nd floor window at east elevation converted into door for fire escape

- metal security doors; 30-light door with 2-panels; pair of 15-light door with 2-panels

- white-washed, random-coursed pedestals at south elevation porch

- concrete pad at rear porch; concrete stairs, wooden ramp at north elevation

- non-historic light fixtures at south elevation

INTERIOR: HIGHLY SENSITIVE TO ALTERATION:

- floor plan; original floor plan still extant; big open rooms on 2nd level; unfinished attic space; intact latrine in basement; urinals, sinks, wash basins

- original volume and proportion of rooms;

- original ceiling height in some areas;

- stairs; wide wooden staircase with decorative newel posts; turned balusters and drop finials

- moldings; tall base boards; picture railings; simple door and window casings

- interior finishes; plaster walls; pressed tin ceilings; exposed cast iron columns; chair rails; vertical wood paneling

- interior doors and windows; 5-panel doors; 5-light and 6-light transoms;

- unique fixtures or appliances; air vent ductwork in attic; decorative metal heating grates

LESS SENSITIVE TO ALTERATION:

- half doors and metal security doors in basement supply room

- wood hand rail in B side staircase

- linoleum floors -wainscoting

- partition walls

- suspended fluorescent lights

- dropped ceilings

- intact informal shooting range located in the attic

OVERALL ARCHITECTURAL:

Building 638 retains a high level of integrity, despite the few interior and exterior additions. This barracks building, designed from standard army plans, housed two separate companies within one building. The kitchen, mess halls and day rooms were traditionally located on the first floor; the second level contained the open sleeping quarters for the soldiers, with smaller, semi-private sleeping rooms for the officers. The attic was usually the only space where access could be gained to both sides of the building. Traditionally, after World War II, the Army would subdivide the open space found in existing barracks building to create many smaller offices. Building 638, however, contains very few partition walls and they all could be easily removed. The open rooms, like 205 and 206, still offer tremendous space and light. The building's decorative frieze and Palladian windows provide a simple elegance to the exterior.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

The air vent ductwork in the attic contains graffiti from 1916 to the present. The west basement latrine is still intact and care should be taken to preserve and interpret this unique building feature, especially as they are now rare remnants of army life.

DATE OF SITE VISIT: 8/26/98

SOURCES:

Erigero, Patricia C.; Draft Cultural Resource Study Vancouver Historical Study Commission: Historic Overview and Evaluation of Significant Resources, March 1992

National Archives, Record Group 77, Entry 391, Box 316, "Construction Completion Reports, volume I, Vancouver Barracks, Book No. 1; Repairs made to Bks #95, 91, 113, 112, 90" June 15, 1930.

National Archives, Record Group 92, Entry 196796, Box 4177, "Estimate of Funds" February 1904.

National Archives, Record Group 92, Entry 212074, Box 4944, "Letter from Office of Quartermaster, Vancouver Barracks" March 1, 1906.

National Archives, Record Group 92, Entry 212074, Box 4944, "Letter from Office Chief Quartermaster, Department of Columbia" April 24, 1907.

National Archives, Record Group 92, Entry 212074, Box 4944, "List of all Buildings on Post, January 15, 1909".

National Register of Historic Places Inventory -Nomination Form

Miscellaneous historic photographs, Vancouver Barracks Headquarters, Washington

Miscellaneous historic floor plans, 1938 to 1970s, Vancouver Barracks Headquarters, Washington

Quartermaster General Office Form #173A (1905-1924), Vancouver Barracks Headquarters, Washington

Quartermaster General Office Form #117 (1924-1942), Vancouver Barracks Headquarters, Washington

GLOSSARY OF ARCHITECTURAL TERMS

Arch A curved structural member that spans an opening in a wall, usually for an entry or a window.

Architrave The lowest of the three parts of the traditional entablature

Baluster Vertical posts supporting a railing

Balustrade Railing supported by balusters

Bargeboard Heavy structural member set at the overhanging edge of a gable. Often supported by brackets or purlins. Used on 19th Century frame buildings

Battered Column Square columns that are broader at the base than at the top.

Bay Window Window projecting from a wall, usually set with several separate sashes

Board and Batten Vertical siding material made of wide boards and narrow battens covering the joints between the boards

Bracket Triangular projection to support bargeboards or other elements

Cantilever Structural member projecting from an wall and supported only at the inboard end

Capital The top of a column

Casement Window Window which opens by hinging at the side

Clapboards Horizontal siding material made of boards sawn, split, or riven into a shape with one wide edge and one narrow edge. The wide edges overlap the narrow edges at each course.

Classical Revival Nineteenth Century American style which took inspiration from Greek and Roman design.

Colonial Revival Twentieth Century American building style which took inspiration from American colonial design.

Column Structural member providing vertical support

Corbel Masonry set to project from a wall or chimney

Cornice The top element of traditional entablature, projects from a wall as a horizontal band

Cornice Return Cornice wraps around the gable end of a building for a short distance.

Course Horizontal row or masonry or siding material

Dentil Molding A decorative molding made of a horizontal band of blocks spaced evenly

Dormer A structural element that projects outward from a roof plane. Dormers can be gable framed, shed framed, hip framed, gambrel framed, or fitted with a curved roof.

Double-hung Window Window composed of two by-passing sashes that move vertically

Eave The side of a gable roof that presents a straight edge to the viewer, as opposed to the gable end, which presents a triangle

Entablature Decorative band at the top of a wall consisting of the cornice at the top, the frieze in the middle, and the architrave at the bottom. Associated with Classical Revival design.

Facade The front wall of a building, intended for public view

Fanlight Fixed window with panes arranged in a semicircle or fan shape

Fluting Shallow decorative grooves running vertical in parallel arrangement.

Frieze Middle part of an entablature

Gable The edge of a gabled roof that presents a triangle to the viewer

Gabled Roof A roof shaped like an upside-down V

Gambrel Roof A gabled roof with the rafters divided into two elements, so that the roof has four planes

Hipped Roof A roof with four gable ends, all sloping inwards to meet at an apex or apical ridge

Italianate Nineteenth Century American style which took inspiration from Italian building elements.

Lintel Structural element providing a horizontal connection between vertical posts

Mansard Roof A roof with divided rafter planes, like a gambrel roof, but with the second rafter plane close to vertical.

Molding A decorative band used as trim

Mullion Wooden member dividing panels or window sashes in a window or door

Muntin Wooden member dividing panes of glass in a sash or door

Newel Post Wooden post at the end of a bannister

Orders Design schemes from Classical architecture, including Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian from Greece, and Tuscan and Composite from Rome. In modern buildings, the capitals are the most distinctive elements from the Classical orders.

Palladian Window Window design with a larger central window and two smaller flanking windows covered by a fourth, arched window

Parapet A wall around the roof line on a building with a flat roof.

Pediment Treatment of a building's gable end to create a triangle.

Pilaster A column divided in half longitudinally, set against a wall as a decorative element.

Pitch The degree of slope on the rafter plane of a roof

Portico A roofed porch or covered walkway at the entry of a building

Rafter Structural element that is the horizontal framing member of a roof. Rafters extend from the ridge or apex of the roof to the top of the building's walls.

Sash A window unit, made of one or more glass panes. Sashes are assembled into more complex window arrangements, like bay windows, casement windows, double hung windows, etc.

Siding Wooden material covering the exterior of a frame building. Siding is available in many patterns, either vertical or horizontal

Sill Bottom of a door or window, also a timber used in lieu of a masonry foundation on temporary structures like cantonments.

Surround Molding or trim around a door or window

Transom Window set above a door

Water table A horizontal band dividing the foundation from the wall of a building

Weatherboard Siding A siding material similar to bevel siding or clapboard